Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 128 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.		Tons.
5th July	..	Khyber	..	8,645
12th ,,	..	Culna*	..	6,151
19th ,,	..	China	..	7,932

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabines have been dismantled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

BOMBAY TO LONDON:

	First Saloon.		Second Saloon.		Native Servants Deck.
"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
819	736	696	578	516	350
Return					
1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	525

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:

"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single					
663	720	699	543	492	290
Return					
1,113	1,080	939	823	738	525

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.		Steamers.		Tons.
9th July	..	Nagoya	..	6854

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.		Steamers.		—
3rd July	..	Dwarka	..	Karachi.
3rd ,,	..	Chakla	..	Karachi & Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	..	Gregory Apcar	..	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Mitsunesan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	6th July
Kirin Maru	J. Fukaura	4763	20th June	3rd July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
Kosaku Maru	H. Nezashiro	3187	7th July	16th July
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	23rd July	2nd Aug

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer		Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru		S. Imai	June 7th	5th July	Japan.
Bushu Maru		K. Uchigozi	July 22nd	15th July	Marseilles.
Sanuki Maru		S. Arai	June 15th	3rd ,,	Japan.
Siam Maru		D. Imaidzumi	July 23rd	25th ,,	Japan
Mitsuki Maru		S. Iwazawa	July	2nd August	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BAROD, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaj Gaekwar.

Registered under the Joda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEBITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be obtained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accomodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock on moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

J. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Sq., London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hit and Mosul.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Wallich Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Jun, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Eckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR 6 OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS four per cent. per annum.

Copies of Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE and SALES of British and Foreign Stocks effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Dehra Dun	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
Dera Ismail Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Jagadhri	Lahore City	Srinagar
Kasur	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Lahore	Ludhiana	
Montgomery		

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations bought, collected and discounted. For particulars and rules of business apply to

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Mewchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TAWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabaracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 339.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner.

Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 669.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1909 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Wiv), (b) Sadroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gazany Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO,
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India.

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Co."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the prices of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

07, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency, 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay).

Jugmohandas Rugnathdas & Co.

GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS.

249-53, Shaik Memons St. BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Sonachand!"

TELE. No. 949.

Full value of gold refunded always at market rate on return of articles bought of us.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a Bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Aply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, vide reports:—"Book-keeping and Actual typewriting, Shorthand and Correspondence Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, MADHAVDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

. . . AMERICAN REBUILT TYPEWRITERS, Visible, . . . Tabulator with new Metal and Backboards. High-class finish, and absolutely perfect, look and work like machines. This is a remarkable opportunity to secure such high-grade machines at less than half the price of the New. Call or write once yourself. You will be disappointed if you are late. NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS; Standard Model, No. 3, all latest improved 2 piece travelling case. Rs. 190. Special discount offered to buyers during this month. Buy Now. THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING Co., Dealers in all makes of Typewriters. 36, (B) Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

. . . THING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., Hornby Street, Fort, Bombay.

. . . rms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four days; 5 per week. Three days' treatment free if cure is felt sure. Please write prescriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Chandni Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

. . . BROTHERS.—Japanese Hair Cutting Saloon No. 2, New Charni Rd., opposite Alfred Cinema. 2856

. . . ORS & ACCESSORIES.

. . . TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you very low terms on insurance of Ford CARS. AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegrams "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

. . . TUITION in Shorthand. Typewriting, Accountancy, Correspondence Business Training. Service Guaranteed. Specialty Correspondence. Preparation for Matriculation and N.U.T. Examination. Apply PRINCIPAL, CENTIN. 283, Hornby Road. 2948

. . . C—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that have even a dream of success to make them pass in March, 1920. Students—any Standard—enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. THE EMPIRE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort. 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

. . . ED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

. . . ED for an attorney's firm, a GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay liberal. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2931

. . . ED.—An English LADY TEACHER to teach English to a Hindu lady for one hour. Time one hour between 1 and 3 p.m. Remuneration according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2959

. . . ED—A SECOND ENGINEER, holding Board of Trade Certificate and experience of Motor Engines, for a schooner. Apply in person to The Manager, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 2947

DESPATCHING JUNIOR CLERK wanted temporarily. Good handwriting. Apply AMALGAMATED SOCIETY, over Stationery Mart, Parsi Bazar Street. 2950

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK by a well established firm of attorneys. Apply to Box No. 724, Advt. Depart., "Bombay Chronicle." 2881

A Gujarati Hindu Undergraduate, S. L. Sanskrit, as a TEACHER for up-country. Apply to MORARJEE MOOLJEE, 183, Modi Street, Fort, between 9 and 11 a.m. 2946

WANTED—A Competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Typewriting essential. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. V. K. BROTHERS, 305/9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay. 2873

WANTED—A competent and experienced MANAGING CLERK. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Messrs. MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE, Solicitors, Medows Street. 2944

WANTED.—A SHARE TRANSFER CLERK, experienced in this work for many years in some big company. Apply to THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2941

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2957

WANTED.—A TUITION in Previous Mathematics and Physics, by an expert graduate in Mathematics. Apply Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2957

WANTED

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS, able hands need apply to MANEKLAL MAGANLAL & CO., 7-9, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. 2938

WANTED—PURCHASERS of SWADESHI WOOLLEN MUFFLERS, SUN-PROOFS, FLANNELS, TUSSORES, to see factory owner, No. 11, Railway Hotel, Churney Road, till 4th July—12 to 4. 2924

A CAPITALIST with Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs, willing to join in a paying concern of yearly net income of more than Rs. 1 lakh, may apply to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2925

FOR SALE.

HONEY—Pure Matheran Honey invaluable for medicinal purposes. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 2536

DE DION MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder, 4-5 seater, in very good running order. Apply Box No. 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

BOOKS on Literature, Science, Philos., Law, Fiction, etc., Clearance Sale. Seen 5-30 to 7 p.m. daily. At 124, GREAT Western HOTEL, Bombay. 2949

FOR SALE—A GRAND PIANO by Schiedmayer and Schoehne, lately thoroughly renovated and in excellent condition. Apply Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2942

FOR SALE—8 tons Stones Brealner, 7 N.H.P. Portable Engine Boiler, 32 B.H.P. Crude Oil Engine, 50 B.H.P. and 7 B.H.P. Oil Engines, in Bombay. M. H. DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort. 2955

FOR SALE—1916 Model Khakhi Harly Davidson Combination, 7-9 H.P. Magneto in perfect running condition, Price Rs. 1,800. Apply OOSMAN AHMED, 112, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay. 2954

ARE YOU IN NEED of anything, say, Ink, Nibs, Account Books, Papers, Envelopes, Pencils, Files, Pens, Drawing Instruments, etc.?—Phone No. one-four-five and we will attend to your needs at once. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ALL Architects and Engineers will be pleased to learn that we have received fresh supply of the best quality Ferro-Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
pp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET for the Poona Season, High-plinth, large, airy and open Bungalow, numbers of servants quarters, stables coach-houses etc., and large compound. Formerly in occupation of Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg. Season rent unfurnished Rs. 2,000, furnished Rs. 2,500. Apply J. D. COOPER, House Agent No. 8, Napier Road, Poona. 2911

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1919, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared:—

(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.
(2) Present age.
(3) The street No. of the house (with street name) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April, 1919, or, if only occasionally, during what periods since 1st April, 1919.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th June, 1919. 2928

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

A WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS leaves Delhi for the Ballard Pier Bombay every Friday, by which limited 1st and 2nd class accommodation is available for homeward bound passengers wishing to proceed direct on board the Mail Steamer. Application for accommodation should be addressed to the Station Superintendent, Delhi, in good time. A Restaurant Car will be attached to the train. Timings are as follows:—

Delhi	Dep.	8-50
Muttra Junction	,,	11-12
Bayana	,,	12-33
Kotah Junction	,,	16-43
Rutlam	,,	21-14
Baroda	,,	1-42
Bombay (Ballard Pier)	Arr.	9-50

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 2715

NOTICE.

NEW MOTOR GARAGES are proposed with the convenience of a telephone and chauffeurs' rooms accommodations in the property of Mr. Haridas Narronji, situate at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road, and the 1st Parseewada Lane.

Motor owners desirous of requiring suitable accommodations are requested to see the undersigned in their office during office hours at an early date without fail.

SANJANA & BUCHIA,
Architects, &c.,
4, Cowasji Patel Street,
2686 Opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1919, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

2681

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 1st July, from New York, via Aden, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 1st July, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the firm of Messrs. W. STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons and Coach Builders, Churni Road are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which the assets of the firm will be distributed among the parties concerned.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the parties concerned. 2851

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KORSI MONSEY, of Bombay, Cutchhi Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the piece of land, hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien, trust, easement, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of the aforesaid period without reference to any such claim and the same, any, will be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 1,307 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Kerole, Ghatcooper, in the Registration District of Thana, Taluka Salsette and Sub-Registration District of Kurla, bearing Survey No. 82, Sub No. 1 and Entry No. 950, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Chembur Road, on or towards the North by the road and land bearing Survey No. 77, on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 82 and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Jamnadas Mathuradas and land bearing Survey No. 82.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1919.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2952

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAPURJI EDULJI CHINAI has contracted to sell to our clients, Messrs. KADIBHAI HASANBHAI, EBRAHIM PIRBHAI, ESUFALLY NOORBHOY, TYEBALLY HAKIMJI and ESMAILJI ALIBHAI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Unit and ground land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kazi Syed Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 228 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 735, New No. 6453, Old Survey No. 588 and New Survey No. 2208 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1334 and Street No. 14 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kazi Syed Street popularly known as Khan Bazar, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Lohar Kilu Maki Kaka, on or towards the North by the property of Gopalji Hemraj and on or towards the South by the Borah Mosque.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1919.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2951

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto of SHA JETHALAL JAMNADAS, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, of Kapadvanj, Zilla Kheda, a merchant ... Deceased.

PARIKH BAPULAL PITAMBERDAS, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, of Kapadvanj, now temporarily residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay; and (2) SHA KESHAVLAL DALSUKHRAM, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort; two of the executors appointed in the Will of the deceased according to the tenor thereof ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Probate.

WITNESS NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 24th day of June, 1919.

Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

2953

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHOY PATAKA alias WALLA has contracted to sell the mentioned property to my client.

persons having any claim to or against said property or any part thereof, by sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inlence, lease, lien, easement or otherwise ever, are hereby required to make the known in writing to the undersigned at ice No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombaithin 14 days from the date hereof, otise the sale will be completed without to any such claim and the same will besidered as waived.

that piece or parcel of quit and ground rend or ground together with the messuagement or dwelling house standing thi, situate at Huzuria Street, without thert, in the Registration Sub-District of Bot, admeasuring 102 square yards or theuts and registered in the Books of thelector of Land Revenue under Old No., New No. 8469, Old Survey No. B/2New Survey No. 3916 and assessed by thesor and Collector of Municipal Rates andes under E Ward No. 230, Street No. and bounded on the North by the prog of Fakirmahomed Haji Sooleman, on the h by the property of Esoof Khatkhaton the East by the said Huzuria Stren the West by the sweeper's passage and h said premises were formerly and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Pataka.

Dathe 1st day of July, 1919.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

295

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctio to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTI SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parce Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Railway.

Undertructions from the G. I. P. Railway andecordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indiailway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auon THIS DAY WEDNESDA the 2nd July and THURSDAY 3rd July at 2-30 p. m (S. T.), above address, the following unclaimed ge and parcels consisting of jewellery bale P. goods, brass moulds, leather, cameras, ographic plates and accessories, woollen td. 3 packages pillows, tennis balls and English medicines, pugrees, ink, crocodile d mounted waterproof, paina cinema fi phonoplates, Hardy's fishing rod. 10 volume amsworth commercial library, carriage la, 2 bags sago, one case buttons, gold braide heater, Eucalyptus oil, santal pills, 4 pkes chocolates, 4 cases pith hats, gas cylind bangles, brassware, country medicines, dry provisions, tinned jams and rose prese

Cash wil required at the time of sale.

AUCTION LE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEE

On TUES, the 8th July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. M and Co. will sell by Public Auction at aling press opposite the gate of the Dhara Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jethanket, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind, and Wyg. Co. Ltd. and on account at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales cal 30 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, 6 yards inches, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

AUCTION S OF 15 PACKAGES AND 170 PAIRS NCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURS, the 3rd July at 1 30 p.m (S. T.), Mes MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public tion by order of Babu B Morlidhar at shop at Dharamraj Gully Mulji Jetha ket and on account and the risk of undermentioned parties.

On account at the risk of Marwadi Tarachand Do

10 packages y English White Dhotees No. 93 8 to yards.

On account at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Manji.

10 packages y Enblish White Dhotees No. 93 8 to 10 ds

On account at the risk of Seth Govind das Tulsidas.

170 pairs dhe in bundles No. 93 6 to yards.

AUCTION SALE 4 PACKAGES NEW SOOKHS.

On MONDAY, 7th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ng press opposite the gate of the Dharamraully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Marky order of Messrs. Jagannath Chaganlal hers and on account and at the risk of Sekishandas Dwarkadas.

4 packages Nen hs No. 7474.

IMPORTANT TO ILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEH and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Mad Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned on account and at the risk of the Mortgor the proprietor of the National Trading Cat the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and ain Road the following goods consisting of

60 dozen Shuttle vers.
160 dozen Shuttle her kind
33.8 dozen Roller ins.
1 roll Sizing Flan 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Plan 60ft.
1 roll Roller Clo
1 roll Roller Cloth
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fill 1ft
4 rolls Emery Fill 1ft
1 roll Hair Belting 30 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 410 ft.
19 gross Pickers
6 gross Temple Rs.
9 gross Wire Springs x 2ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross mes bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cu Bars.
10 gross Comber Boa fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders
P shape Buffers abo 3 lbs.
7 gross Country Pick No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pi No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2 lbs.
Picking bands Green ximo 112½ lbs. loose
3 nungs Asbestos Rad nting Sheets 70 lbs.
5,000 nungs blue Dobi Harness.

Further particulars conditions of sale can be had on applica to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Mad Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their off No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersig.

P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 19

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Manilla Ropes, Carpets, Water Tanks, Belts, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, scrap iron, Manilla rope, belts, nuts, saarcuses, carpets, empty casks, drums, life belts, old linen, cable chain, rubber scrap, Water Tanks, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES PHOENIX MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), at Tambakanta in Mr. Maganlal Purbhoda's shop by order of the Phoenix Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kantilal Hiralal:—

75 bales Phoenix Mills Yarn No. 11½ Mule Elephant Ticket Yellow Tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD, OLD WOOD, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th July 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwood cuttings, old wood, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the concerned the following goods.

14 bales yarn No. 3/6s. of Sholapur Mills.
10 bales yarns No. 3/6s. of Viramgam Mills.
5 bales yarns No. 3/6s. of David Mills.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 491 BALES OF YARN.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 3rd July 1919 at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta Pydownie near the temple by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Tricumlal Mulchand:—

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½s. Photo tickets of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

241 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½s. Photo ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mills.

50 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½s. Parrot ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½ Parrot ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—The bales are open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the above Mill and the purchasers will be considered as purchased the bales after seeing them.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

The property of Mr. F. Willis gone home.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham with a horse and harness

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd July, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 5TH JULY 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Saturday 5th day of July 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.., in the compound of St. Peters' School, near, the Tram Terminus opposite the Mazagon Castle, Mazagon. Very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table arm and armless chairs meatsafes handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and plated ware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving rich carpets, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands trapoys carved writing tables, sweet toned piano, silver show case, baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table marble top dressing and washband tabbles, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.,

The property of A. Stevenson Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF "THE MANOHAR VASTRA BHANDAR" AT PARUKHWADI, GIRGAON BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Pestonji Edulji Dalal, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Mangesh Narayan Tilne and Baburao Krishnarao Nadkerni, traded as "The Manohar Vastra Bhandar", under the name of Messrs. Nadkerni Tilne and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Nos. 125/137, Parukhwadi of Mr. Limji M. Parukh, at Girgaon Back Road, all the Stock-in-trade of "The Manohar Vastra Bhandar" Stores, consisting of:—

Cotton silk and woollen piece goods, lady's sarees, perfumery, hair oils, umbrellas, hosiery, toilet requisites and miscellaneous articles, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1919.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Girdhardas Kurji at his shop in Kam-Dhenu Gali, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Harnandrai Baijnath.

22 Packages White Mulls No. 1 to 4 K or others (balance out of the contract of 30 packages) arrived as under:—

8 Packages Ex. S. S. Mescellia.
2 Packages Ex. S. S. Greakwa.
10 Packages Ex. S. S. MacVicar.
2 Packages Ex. S. S. Chisolam.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES OF SATIN CALENDAR OF MANEKJI PETIT MILL.

On MONDAY, the 7th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the bailing press of Dossa Musa, Vithalwadi, by order of Messrs. Mathuradas Rauji and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Shah Jesanghhai Chunilal:—

51 bales of Satin Calendar of the Manekji Petit Mill, including:—

6 bales No. 223¼, lbs. 8¾.
10 bales No. 1523½, lbs. 9.
16 bales No. 1575, lbs. 9¼.
10 bales No. 1425, lbs. 10.
5 bales No. 1525, lbs. 10¼.
4 bales No. 1625, lbs. 11.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1919.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES SHUTTLES.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street opposite the New Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Suzuki & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs V. F. Hirjee & Co

Ex. S. S. "Toyo Maru."
5 cases 136 Dozen Shuttles, size 14½in.
Ex. S. S. "Kosoku Maru"
4 cases 96 Dozen Shuttles, size 14½in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
SATURDAY, 5th July at 6-30.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

SUNDAY, 6th July at 9-45
"The Romance of Tarzan"

MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 7th & 8th at July a: 6-30
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9th, 10th and 11th July at 6-30.
"The Romance of Tarzan"

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
SECOND WEEK
of the
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
featuring
PEARL WHITE
PEARL WHITE
THREE MORE EPISODES
PARTS 7 TO 12.

This Second Instalment is replete with Thrilling Incidents and Perplexing Mysteries. Varied and exciting are the adventures of the heroine, Pearl Dare, in her pursuit after the

SILENT MENACE

who has stolen some most important Government documents.
A LOVELY HEROINE
AND
A LOVELY SERIAL
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Produced by ASTRA and PATHE presents

"MRS. SLACKER"

'Can a wife be more of a man than her husband?"

"Can a man save a girl from drowning and yet be anything but a hero?

featuring

GLADYS HULETTE & CREIGHTON HALE.

"GIRLS"

"If your husband was a SLACKER would you don Khaki and fight in his place?"

"If you had a husband with a yellow streak, what would you do to make him see his duty towards his country?"

"Would the women of this country if they felt their country needed them do as their sisters in Russia did, don uniforms and take the place of the men?"

"ONE GIRL DID!"

The Remarkable Personality of

ULTUS

seems to have impressed the public so profoundly, that in splte of the steady rains, the attendence at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Read).

during the last two days had kept unabated. Three days more, and this charming arch-criminal with the heart of a Daniel, will leave Bombay.

The Gouument Gazette and a 2 Reel Fatty Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S T.)

WINSOME BABY MARIE OSBORNE.

In her newest, happiest Pathe Production

WINNING GRANDMA

"Winning Grandma" affords this delightful girl star a real opportunity to display the simple, loving art of which she is an accomplished mistress. How she wins the love and confidence of a cranky old Lady who sees no joy or happiness in love is a theme that could not be better for a Baby Marie picture. There is a strong plot in "Winning Grandma" and lots of laughs. Little Smiling Sammy, the col. lad, obtains possession of a grand square piano and what he does to it—well see the picture and enjoy the best laugh you have had in a dog's age.

TO-NIGHT AT THE

IMPERIAL

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PIE No. 2
To-day Wednesday July 2nd
PIE No. 3
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 3rd, 4th and 5th July.

SPECIAL NOTE
EACH "PIE" IS A DIFFERENT SHOW.

Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 1.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—Kinoshita, New York May 12.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Banca—Phillips, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Koranna for New York.
Steamer Khyber for London.
Steamer Utopia for Bunder Abbas.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru, 3,162 tons, Captain T. Kinoshita arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 12th May.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N Coy's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain G. Phillips, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 1st July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Kirin Maru	Kobe	4-7-19		N Y Kaisha
B Irsmore	Hull	9-7-19		W & A G & Co
D & E Glendhu..	Antwerp	N F		T M & Co
F Ganges Maru ..	Singapore	5-7-19		O S Kaisha
G Martenique	Bangkok	N F		G Arbuthnot & Co
H Utopia	N F	N F		H S Shustary
K Hunts Castle	N F	N F		W & A G & Co
O Kifunezan Maru ..	Kobe	5-7-19		N Y Kaisha
P Faviganana	N F	3-7-19		M Italiana
Q Lhasa	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside K Iran	N F	N F		H S Shustary & Co
L & M Nurani	N F	N F		T M & Co
N Hojas	N F	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courtand ..	Marmagoa	N F	E N & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	B S N Co
Oporto	N F	N F	B S N Co
Ponani ..	N F	N F	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Porto di Alissandretta	Genoa	3-7-19	M Italiana
5 Anbar ..	Port Sudan	N F	T M & Co
6 Sodeganra Maru	Hongkong	3-7-19	A M Jeewanjee & Co
7 Burma Maru ..	Hongkong	5-7-19	O S Kaisha
8 Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 City of Corinth	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
10 & 11 Gregery Apcar ..	Durban	10-7-19	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Pentakota	Busreh	7-7-19	M M & Co
4 Bamora	Busra	2-7-19	M M & Co
5 Coconada	Busreh	4-7-19	M M & Co
6 Querimba	Rangoon	6-7-19	M M & Co
7 Othello ..	Marseilles	3-7-19	J Finlay & Co
8 City of Sparta..	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
9 Warrior	London	15-7-19	D R I M
10 Ismaila .	Calcutta	17-7-19	M M & Co
11 Clan Lindsay ..	Glasgow	4-7-19	J Finlay & Co
12 Re-mella	Hongkong	5-7-19	R I M
13 Purnea..	Busra	4-7-19	M M & Co
15 Sarlona	Busra	14-7-19	M M & Co
16 Pollanden Offside	Calcutta	7-7-19	D R I M
7 Banca	Rangoon	1-7-19	M M & Co
13 Karadeniz	Suez	5-7-19	R I M
14 Jeddah..	Suez	2-7-19	T M & Co
18 Umta ..	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shoegasoff	N F	N F	D R I M
Jehangir	N F	N F	R I M

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ula ..	N F	N F	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

S. S. City of Corinth for Liverpool:—2,000 cwts. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co., 1,000 cwts., cotton seed, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 200 b/s. Lyon, Lord and Co.; 200 b/s cotton Volkart Bros. 2,063 cwts., m myrabolanes. Parcels Mathuradas and Co.; 200 B/s, wool, J. A. Baghie and Co.; 100 B/S cotton, H. Lakhmidas and Co.; 260 bales cotton, 200 bales, cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 150 bales cotton waste, 100 bales cotton fly, Chatturbuj Peraj and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolauw, B. G. Ramdas and Co.; 172 bales wool Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 175 bales wool, Karim Geewan.

S. S. Khybur for London:—100 cwts cuttle fish 18 bales, goat, sheep, skins Allandin Cassam; 100 cwts. cattle fish. A. M. Husein; 12 bales goat sheep skins, H. B. Ramji; 159 cwts. cashew nuts, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Korana for New York:—109 bales woolen carpets, King, King and Co.; 2,500 tons manganese ore. James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Iris Maru for Hull:—10,000 cwts. Linseed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. City of Corinth for Marseilles:—700 cwts. ground nuts. 700 bales cotton. Rali Bros.; 440 bales cotton fly B. Moyer and Co.; 2,001 cwts. ground nuts, Bitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Glendhu for Antwerp:—1,295 bales, cotton. Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.; 6,000 cwts. rape seed Rali Bros.

S. S. of Corinth for Marseilles intransit to Barcelona:—200 bales cotton. K. H. Kavasi and Co.

S. S. Portode Alexandretta for Genoa:—300 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 286 bales coiryarn Kirkpatrick and Co.; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S. S. Korana for Boston:—25 bales, buffelo. cow hides, 18 bales, goat sheep skins, Allandin Cassam.

S. S. Korana for Philadelphia:—124 bales goat skins. C. G. Mathew and Co.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru No. 2 for Kobe:—200 bales cotton. G. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lalan & Co.; 200 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Josub Peermohomed & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 700 bales cotton, Yuaso Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Kolyamull; 1,500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy & Co.; 143 cwts. refined camphor. K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Kefunezan Maru No. 2 for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S. S. Kafunezan Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, Yokohamakirto Kwaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu & Co.

S. S. Kerin Maru for Hongkong:—25 cwts ovary, A. M. Kassam; 2 cwts. ivory, M. Valeee; 3 cwts. ivory, F. K. M. Meanee.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong:—119 bales cotton grey, I David; 100 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.; 50 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy & Co.; 50 bales cotton grey twist, Madhavdas Amersey & Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Hongkong:—228 bales Chinenge yarn, 400 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussun Kaisha.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

WRONG HUSBAND BURIED.

When an inquest was held at the London Hospital in mail week on Thomas Oliver Weston, 51, who was killed while trying to stop two runaway horses, the wife of the man said they had been separated twelve years, and some time ago she buried another man, who was found drowned, under the belief that he was her missing husband.

After the funeral, however, her real husband put in an appearance. In reply to the coroner, the witness said she was quite sure the man upon whom the inquest was held that day was her husband.

A soldier who picked up the injured man after he had been run over stated that the man said, "Soldier, I tried my very best, but fell a victim."

A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

General Meeting of Satyagrahis, Hirabag, Kandewadi, 9 p.m.

The Mail steamer Khyber from Australia is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m.

S. S. Nagoya with outward English mails of June 12 expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 4.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Guessing Competition (Prizes) and Dance, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Guessing Competition (Prizes) and Dance, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Andre Lebun via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. Khyber with the English mails leaves at noon.

MONDAY, July 7.

Meeting of the Legislative Council, Poona, 12-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Guzrat Mail	10 55	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	11 10
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 10	11 10
Madras Mail	9 40	11 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 55
Poona Express	19 40	7 15
Delhi Express	6 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 29

OUTGOING MAILS.

The mail steamer Khiva which left Bombay on the 31st May, arrived in London on Thursday the 26th June.

The mail steamer Merkara which left Bombay on the 7th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 27th June.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above Dispensary during the month of June 1919, are as under:—

English medicines section, 3635; Indigenous medicines section, 1039; Eye. section, 352.

DERAILMENTS AT COLABA STATION.

There were two Derailments at Colaba yesterday morning, the first occurring at 2 a. m. and the other at 4 a.m. In the first instance a bogie carriage got derailed and in the second an engine got off the line. This caused much disorganisation of the local Traffic, until about 10 a.m. when the usual traffic was resumed.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Monday, was 134 as compared to 215 on the corresponding day of last year Cholera registered 3 attacks and 1 death, small-pox 1 attack and 1 death, and plague 1 attack and 1 death on Monday.

MORTALLY STABBED WHILE WALKING.

The coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Fyazkhan Mahomed Hayubkhan who died in the J. J. Hospital of a wound in the left flank.

Pherozdin Fatehdin, a Pathan, said he was going towards Grant Road with the deceased when near the Northbrook Gardens, Imdadali came up and walked besides the deceased and stabbed him in the stomach with a knife, Imdadali then ran away, and he had not been heard since then. The deceased had business relations with the suspect.

The jury returned a verdict of death from septicaemia following a stab in the flank inflicted by Imdadali who was still at large.

FATAL BLOW WITH BAMBOO.

The coroner held an inquest touching the death of a dock labourer Kawo. Hari, who was alleged to have been assaulted with a bamboo by Shaik Mahomed Shaik Mohibu Mahomed Kadar.

On May 30, the deceased went to a liquor shop near the docks accompanied by one Bachu where the first suspect arrived with his friends. The deceased then went out of the shop and sat on a foot-path and asked for sodawarter which was given to him. One of the boys with the first suspect then abused the deceased and an altercation thereupon ensued when the deceased was struck by the first suspect with a bamboo. The blow falling on the deceased's head, he fell. The first suspect then ran away. The second suspect struck a witness on the arm with a bamboo. The first suspect was then arrested after some trouble. Post Mortem examination showed an abscess in the brain and the skull fractured.

The jury returned a verdict of death from abscess of the brain following fracture of the skull sustained in an assault with a bamboo by Shaik Mahomed.

WASH OUT AT BULSAR.

RESULT OF HEAVY DOWNPOUR.

Owing to heavy rains in Surat a part of the railway line has been washed away between Pardi and Bulsar and this has caused the trains to be run on a single line. The result of the wash-out has been that delay has been caused to Gujrat and other mails.

RAIN IN THE CITY.

The rain, which started coming down in right earnest in Bombay, on Saturday, continued on Tuesday. It rained practically the whole day except on Tuesday for a couple of breaks.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DEN OF OPIUM SMOKERS RAIDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Excise-Inspector Hurst charged one Goolam and sixteen others with assembling in a common den for the purpose of smoking opium.

Mr. Hurst, stated that on Sunday last he raided the den situate at Bhendy Bazar and found all the accused in the den. The first on the approach of the police threw 2½ tolas of "madat" (liquid opium) on the wall. In the den were found ½ tola of opium, 15 smoking pipes, some "madat" and three seers of "mang" leaves roasted.

All the accused, except No. 7, pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. Accused No. 7, pleaded that he was servant to accused No. 1. He had come to the den with No. 1's child who was anxious to see his father. His worship discharged accused No. 7, as there was no evidence against him. All the rest were convicted and Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or, in default, one day's simple imprisonment. Accused No. 1, was fined Rs. 15 or, in default, one day's simple imprisonment. Accused No. 3, who had three previous convictions got two months' hard labour. Accused Nos. 4 and 13, each of whom had one previous conviction, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each or, in default, one day's simple imprisonment.

GAMBLERS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chimanlal charged Sukha Akbad and seven others with gambling in a common gambling house kept by the accused No 1.

It appeared that in consequence of certain information received from Mr. Harker, Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Chimanlal raided a house at Parmanand Wadi and found all the accused gambling in it. A packet of cards, money, and a piece of candle were found in the room.

All the accused pleaded guilty and his Worship convicted them all and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 for keeping a common gambling house and Rs. 10 for gambling. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

PICK-POCKET GETS ONE YEAR.

Before the same Magistrate Deputy Inspector Klein charged Abdul Karim, a man having four previous convictions for theft, with theft of Rs. 28-4-0 from the person of one Magdhan Miraji.

The complainant deposed that on Monday while he was boarding a tramcar the accused cut his pocket with scissors, and accidently he (complainant) got a cut on his finger. He then looked behind and found the accused walking away with his purse containing the money. He arrested the accused at once with the purse in his hands and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Tuesday, Mr. John Wallace presiding.

The election of the following 24 news members since the last meeting was announced:—The Honorary Secretary, Victoria Memorial Park, Rangoon; Rev. K. D. Acland, Sonai; the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Peshawar Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, B.A., Poona; Mr. R. DuB. Evans, Baghdad; Dr. C. E. Forsyth Borjuli, P.O.; Mr. F. Butz, Karachi; Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar.-at-law, Bombay; Mr. M. E. Moolla, Rangoon; Dr. F. W. O'Connor, Cachar; Mr. D. Keiller, Muktesar; Mr. G. P. Goffi, Muktesar; Mr. A. J. Hearsey, Muktesar; Major C. P. Hill, Rangoon; Mr. L. A. Lampard, Quilon; Mr. L. M. Parlett, I.C.S. (Retd.), Coonoor; Mr. R. C. Morris, Attikan P.O.; Mr. R. Barton Johnstone, Mussoorie; Miss E. E. Smillie, B.A., Indore, C. I.; Mr. G. W. B. Goodfellow, Ceylon; Prince A. R. Effendi, Rawalpindi; Mr. P. R. C. Williamson, Trichinopoly; Major C. B. McConaghy, I.M.S, Sehore, C.I.; and Mr. G. C. Stephenson, Europe.

The following report was presented:—At the last meeting of the Society the donations which were announced as having been received were very few, but since then I am glad to say a considerable number have been received. In Mesopotamia the number of our regular correspondents and contributors have diminished with demobilisation, but nevertheless quite a number of specimens have been received during the last three months. These include small mammals from Major Cheesman and Capt. Hobkirk, an eagle from Major Logan Home, an eagle owl and a number of insects, etc., from Major Connor, I.M.S., who I regret to say, has now returned to this country, a snake from Major Venning and some eggs from Lieut. Adams. Lieut.-Colonel Peile, I.M.S., is still on the borders of Mesopotamia and Persia and continues to send us collections of butterflies and other insects, etc., while Major C. W. Watney has also sent us some butterflies. All these butterflies are now being worked out by Colonel Evans, R.E. and I hope soon to be able to show them to members.

I may mention here that arrangements have been made for the most of the collections received from Mesopotamia to be worked out. Mr. Oldfield Thomas being at present busy with the mammals, Captain C. B. Tiechurst, R.A.M.C., with the birds and Dr. Boulenger with the reptiles.

From Persia, Colonel Hotson has sent his first consignment of birds and mammals, which bids fair to be of still greater interest than his Mekran collection.

Three spiny mice were brought alive from Bushire by Captain T. M. Lyle and can be seen in a cage in one of the other rooms. Attention is drawn to the peculiar spine like hairs on the back. These mice have been recorded once from Sind and are not uncommon in parts of Baluchistan, but their principal habitation seems to be Egypt, where different kinds are found. On leaving Muscat Major K. G. Pharpurey, I.M.S., brought us a final collection of snakes and scorpions.

CONTRIBUTION FROM INDIA.

The most interesting contribusion from India is Lieut.-Colonel Wall's donation of a female slender loris and two young. When received here the young were probably about a month and a half to two months' old and for some time did very well. Last week unfortunately one young died and the mother killed the other.

Before changing his district Mr. P. M. Leonard sent us a final collection of mammal skins and snakes from Burmo-Yunnan Frontier. This is a most valuable collection and contained example of the golden cat, leopard cat, crabeating moongoose, striped back weasels, and flying squirrels. This last collection together with his previous ones and Mr. F. C. Lewis's from the same region will, I hope, form the subject of a paper in the journal shortly. A number of members and others were recently appealed to for striped squirrels and this has resulted in a number of specimens being received from Messrs. Wlrister and D'Abreu and the Trivandrum and Madras Museums Mr. R. Smyth has sent us a fine example of a Himalayan civet from Sikkim and Mr. T. K. Bell, a black-naped hare and an earth snake (Svlibura) while snakes have also been received from Mrs. Jackson, Garo Hills, Mr. F. C. Linton, Lebong and the Rev. G. F. Harvey, Belgaum. A flying lemur skin and a pigmy flying squirrel has been received from Mr. J. C. Hopwood, Tavoy; and two similar flying squirrels from Mr. F. W. Purkis, Sandaway. 34 butterflies and a lizard have been sent by Mr. G. O. Allien, Mussoorie; and Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., who has had one of our skinners with him for some time has sent in 54 mammals and birds. Minor contributions have been received from the Curator, Trichur Museum, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Gregson, Regimental Sargeant-Major A. J. Lodge, A. G. H. Braithaupt J. Harrison, Major F. C. Fraser, H. F. Lodge and Major-General A. Skeen.

BANGALORE RACES.

1ST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 1.

Owing to rains the first day's race was not so successful as was expected. Since 3 p.m., with the expectation of a brief respite between the fourth and the fifth race there was continuous drizzling. This had its effect both on the attendance at the meeting and the business with the bookmakers. The attendance was fairly good in the first enclosure, but the second enclosure was scarcely patronised. As regards the card, it was considerably better than the previous year's with the exception of the Farm Plate for which only three horses ran.

In the first race St. Pol, an outsider, came in but in other races the favourites had their day. About half a dozen bookmakers did some business in the first enclosure.

SUBSTITUTION RACE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 300; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100; For horses the property of officers working in 9th Division at Bangalore and members of United Service Club. Weights—C. W. over 11 stones 7 lbs. G. R.'s only.

Major H. Hilderbrand's ST. POL 11-7
Mr. Roark ... 1
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Naylor's SAMBO 11-7, Lieut.-Col. Rivett Carnac ... 2
Col. Desraj Ur's ALARUM 11-7. Mr. Pearsons ... 3

Also ran:—Black Knight 11-7. Barbette 11-7, Ignorance 11-7.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Sambo, 2 to 1 St. Pol, 3 to 1 Barbette and Olga and 5 to 1 Black Knight.

The race:—Won by six lengths, three lengths between second and third

Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

THE FARM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for C. B. horses.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's, MAPLE 9-12, J. Rose ... 1
Col. Disraj Ur's, MISS TWISTUM, 8-5, Young ... 2
H. H. Yuvarajha of Mysore's, OOMA 8-3, Purtoo Singh ... 3

Betting:—2 to 1. on Miss Twistum, 5 to 4 against Maple, 3 to 1, Ooma.

The race:—Won by a head and ten lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 8 seconds.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 3,000 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the second division.

M. Goculdas's GIPSY'S ADVICE 7-0, Purtoo Sing ... 1
Mr. Kessco's SECOND SIGHT 8-4, Young ... 2
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's DORI 8-12, J. Rose ... 3

Also ran:—Silver Saint 9-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Gipsy's Advice, 3 to 2 Dori, 3 to 1 Second Sight, and Silver Saint.

The race:—Won by a short head, one and a quarter length between second third,.

Time:—1 minute 48 seconds.

THE MACINTIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses in the third division that have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1917.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and F. M. Garda's DORANIA, 8-2, Purtoo Singh ... 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's NO BALL 8-1, Young ... 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE 8-3, Rose ... 3

Also ran:—Kitty O'Hara, 9-12, King Melton 9-5, Miss Glad Eyes 8-7, Lord Robert 7-1.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Dorania, 2 to 1 against No Ball, 6 to 1 Japonette, 4 to 1 Kitty O'Hara, 7 to 1 King Melton, 9 to 1 Miss Glad Eyes, 20 to 1 Lord Robert.

The race:—Won by three lengths, five lengths between second and third.

Time 1 minute 21 seconds.

THE EASTERN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Goculdas's MARAUDER, 8-11, Purtoo Singh ... 1
Mr. V. A. M. Swamy's SILVER PRINCE, 8-7, Pardoe ... 2
M. Ali Akr's SUBBIACA 9-1, J. Rose ... 3

Also ran:—Moshel 10-7, Chieftain 10-2, Long Boat 10-0, Reuter 9-6, Mitigation 8-6, Silver King 8-4, Keynote 8-1, Srurnivas 8-1, Orissa 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Marauder, 10 to 1 against Moshel, Chieftain, and Keynote, 4 to 1 Silver Prince, 5 to 1 Orissa, higher prices the rest.

The race:—Won by two and half lengths, one length between second and third

Time:—1 minute 30 seconds.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 250; third Rs. 100. Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Dr. M. Oosman's, MASTER PRIAM 9-0, T. Melsom ... 1
Col. Desraj Ur's MUNDERA 8-0, Young ... 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 8-11, J. Rose ... 3

Also ran:—Corporal 7-0.

Betting:—7 to 2 against Master Priam, 2 to 1 Munderah, 10 to 1 Corporal and 7 to 4 on Berinthia.

The race:—Won by a head, one and quarter lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute 10 seconds.

DADAR AMBULANCE DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please arrange to publish the following few lines in your valuable paper:—

It is a matter of great regret that the Dadar Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Association is under suspension, in spite of so much protest, by the member of the Division.

Several members have written to Dr. Newnan, District Superintendent, asking for an explanation, but nothing has been done uptil now. If the members come to know that it is disbanded, they can at least join some other division, in Bombay.

The Division was flourishing for a long time and it has sufficient fund for its future maintenance, the members are also quiet willing to serve anywhere at any time as there is no reason for such actions.

Therefore I hope that immediate steps will be taken to bring the Division to its proper level.—Yours, etc.,

EX-MEMBERS.

Bombay, June 29.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

TO-NIGHT'S GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of Satyagrahis will be held to-night at 9 p.m., (S.T.) at Hirabag-Kandewadi. All Satyagrahis are invited to be present.

CIVIL SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND THEIR PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was in the year 1918 that the revised scale of pay for the civil Sub-Assistant class of Madras and Bengal was sanctioned, but this scale of pay has not been sanctioned for Bombay, Punjab and all over in India. It was hoped it will soon come in force all over, but it is nearly a year that nothing has yet been heard of it.

The pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the temporary service has been increased and also of the Compounders in the permanent service. The I.M.S. men got an increase of 33 1/3 p.c. from last December, but the revised uniform scale of pay for Sub-Assistant Surgeons is not yet coming forth.

Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are now being recruited for service in Mesopotamia in the Civil branch. The S. A. Surgeons of Bombay and the Punjab who volunteered for service in Mespot will be at a great disadvantage so far as pay and allowances are concerned; and in these hard times a few rupees mean a great help to a poor S. A. Surgeon. If the Budgets cannot provide now at least the revised scale of pay should have effect in Bombay, Punjab and all over from the dates Bengal and Madras have been accorded sanction. Is it that the Government is waiting for the report of the commission regarding Medical reorganisation in India. It is hoped that the benign Government will be pleased to accord sanction to this at a very early date, as this section of the Medical Department has done the greatest service in the great European conflict. Yours, etc.,

"HIRAN."

Hyderabad, 27th June, 1919.

B. A. EXAMINATION AND THE SENATE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle" has resumed its sacred duty of ventilating the grievances of the people and I am sure your office is inundated with letters from various directions for publication. I am one of those who seek resort to your columns and I hope you will not grudge a little space in your journal for my letter.

The result of the B.A. Examination this year has been declared and it is a curious fact to learn indeed that the percentage of passes in History and Economics is hardly over 35. The stiff result of this subject alone has come as a rude shock to the minds of many a student who had taken that subject as their Voluntary subject and many of them who were sanguine about their results are disappointed. One is not able to discern why these students alone should incur the odium of their examiners, while in other subjects the percentage of passes is from 40 and upwards and in languages it is nearly 70. Are we to gather from this that the failed candidates in History and Economics were lacking in the knowledge of their subject while the students of other subjects could ably stand the test of their examiners? If the former view would prevail, then the high number of failures would be justified. But one cannot but be inclined to subscribe to the view that it is next to impossible for the student of History to neglect the study of this subject which inculcates the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism into the mind and moulds the character of human society. The late Mr. Gokhale has exhorted the students in his addresses in public as well as in private to cultivate a liking for this subject, as it gives a thorough grasp of the things with which everyday human life is connected and is of considerable utility for the growing progress of the society. The attitude of the examiners in massacring so many students of History lends support to the doubt now prevalent that liking far this subject which is the nursery of politics and which looms large in the eyes of the student community, is sought to be discouraged. If this unfortunately is the case, the aim of Lord Sydenham who once endeavoured to eliminate History from the curriculum of B.A. is likely to be fulfilled to an appreciable extent.

I don't wish to attribute motives to the learned examiners who, I am sure, are actuated by a genuine desire to promote the interests of the student world, but I regret much to say that the History students did not receive the consideration at their hands which they really aught to have. The past cannot be recalled and the wound caused is difficult to heal. Naturally, therefore, the question arises, what is the remedy for repairing the wrong? In my opinion the only remedy would be to hold the B.A. Examination twice, that is, in coming October instead of next year as is proposed by the resolution moved by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. I, therefore, anneal to the great educationists like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Sir Naravan Chandavarkar and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, the sponsor of the first resolution recently accepted by the University, to move in the Senate that the B.A. Examination should be held twice this year as a concession to the students who have miserably failed in History along with whom failed candidates of other subjects should also appear.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

June 26.

RETIREMENT OF MR. SYED HASSAN S. A.S

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Syed Hassan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, has just retired on the pension list after completing a period of 40 years' service. He entered Government service in the year 1880 as an assistant to the Dockyard Surgeon, in the time of the late Khan Bahadur Sheikh Hayadar Cassam, Honorary Surgeon, and up to the date of his retirement he has had the chance of working under a good many I. M. S. Officers, who appreciated his services very highly.

In his capacity as an assistant, he had been all along very social, kind, generous and obliging, and was always prompt in complying with the wants of the distressed, which characteristics are essentially needed in this profession. All the Dockyard employees felt his separation very keenly. In 1916 Mr. Syed Hassan was recommended for the title of "Khan Sahib" by his superior officer, and only recently he was also recommended for the grant of the "Meritorious Medal."

Mr. Syed Hassan, during available hours, has rendered very valuable services to the Mahomedan community. He worked as Honorary Secretary to the "Anjumani Ishatul Islam" for 8 years, during which period he took great pains to promote education among his co-religionists.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The Association was "At Home" to the successful students of this year in the various University Examinations, on Sunday last. Among them, one was M.A. (I Class) Cantab, 2 First Class B.A. (Hons.) of the Bombay University, a lady student in the Matriculation, beside several others who had won honours in Law, Medicine, Engineering, etc. The President Mr. R. A. Lajmi congratulated the students assembled. After partaking of refreshments the meeting was dissolved after three cheers to His Majesty.

BANNED MEETING IN MANCHESTER PARK.

VINDICATION OF RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

The Manchester City Council's refusal to allow co-operators to hold a meeting in Platt Fields on July 5 promises, unless the Council revokes or modifies its decision, to lead to a fight for free speech reminiscent of that which made Boggart Hole Clough famous years ago, says the "Manchester Guardian" dated the 30th May. As already announced, the co-operators have resolved to hold the meeting, in spite of the City Council's veto, and they will be supported by the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labour Council, which represents some 60,000 organised workers. Yesterday Councillor W. Mellor, secretary of the Trades Council, sent to the Lord Mayor and the Town Clerk a letter in which he said his Council could not believe that the refusal to allow so large and influential a body as the co-operators to meet in a public park was the carefully considered opinion of the City Council. "The co-operative movement," the letter continues, "is not simply a body of traders in competition with private traders, as some of the objectors to the demonstration seemed to imply, but is a social movement of serious national import. The demonstration is to be held at the time and place appointed on July 5, and this Council is inviting all the trade unions affiliated to join in the procession to Platt Fields. This Council thinks it is necessary to vindicate the right of free speech for this important working-class movement, and if the City Council, on mature consideration, decides to withhold permission for a peaceable meeting to be held, this Trades Council, while fully recognising the possible consequences, is determined to assist the co-operators to hold the meeting and vindicate the right of free speech."

Arrangements are already in hand for the Trades Council's demonstration of support. The societies affiliated to the Council will assemble at Whitworth Park and march with bands and banners to Platt Fields. Councillor Mellor's letter, however, gives the Manchester City Council, before whom it will be brought, an opportunity to reconsider the question. There is a hope that the threatened trouble may be avoided.

NIGHT COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As it was announced in local papers recently that a philanthropic Hindu gentleman, Mr. Hansraj Pragji, has promised to give a handsome sum of money to the Gokhale Educational Society for the establishment of a second grade Arts College in our city, I beg to encroach upon some space in the columns of your valuable paper in order to put forth my views on the subject.

There are at present three Arts Colleges in our city where generally the students of the middle and rich classes study. Those who cannot afford to spend money to pay college fees or to buy books or those who have to go out to earn livelihood for themselves and their families generally do not take advantage of these colleges. After having passed the Matriculation Examination these unfortunate students, who can be counted by thousands, have to give up their study much against their will. I think, and I am not certain whether it is my original idea, that the existence of a Night College in our city would be greatly advantageous to such poor students who after working during the daytime can spare some time after their office or mill hours in order to elevate themselves. What a great benefit can be done if we start in this direction in our city, at first, only by one Night College! There is no reason why Night Colleges and such other similar educational institutions should not exist in our city as well as in our country.

A night school named the Night High School was for the first time founded in Bombay in 1912 by two enthusiastic Hindu graduates, Prof. R. V. Pai, M.A., and Mr. W. G. Sheyte, B.A., in order to enlighten those unfortunate people who owing to miserable circumstances are unable to taste the sweet fruits of education. Owing to persevering and laborious efforts of its founders during its infancy the institution has done yeoman service to our city by lifting up during the last six years hundreds of poor people, including several ladies, from illiteracy and consequent misery and we find that, following the example set by the Nnght High School, there are in all three secondary night schools to-day in Bombay, and several others are to be opened by the Bombay Municipality in near future.

There is no reason why the Gokhale Educational Society should not found a Night College instead of an ordinary day college, as is proposed to be founded by it, when the Society itself has already founded a night school for mill-hands and other people and is fully aware of its advantages. I am quite sure that a Night College will be as greatly successful as night schools for I feel pretty certain from my personal experience about such night educational institutions that the moment the foundation of such a Night College is announced hundreds of eager students shall flock to it even before the College is practically opened.

The idea of founding a Night College, though novel, is quite a practical one. I do not think that the University of Bombay, in accordance with its rigid and conservative rules, can raise any real and substantial objection against it. Moreover, many first class educationalists will be glad to work as honorary or paid lecturers and professors of the College during night time. Last but not the least, poor students working in mills and offices will be able to pay, if necessary, some nominal fees according to their means, which will be of great use to meet general educational expenses for the upkeep of the College. The time of the Night College may be kept from 6-45 or 7-0 p.m. to 9-45 or 10-0 p.m. which is the general school-time for all night schools.

I am sure that many philanthropic and rich persons will be glad to help the Gokhale Educational Society in this direction, for the students of such a Night College will learn very good lessons of independence, self-help, self-respect, hard work and charity which go to make up a good citizen.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. P. A.

Bombay, June 27.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

A LUCKNOW COMMENT.

"The Advocate" of Lucknow writes:—

Justice cannot be indefinitely postponed; it is sure to come sooner or later. It is, therefore, no matter for wonder that justice, though in part only, has at last been meted out even by the Indian Bureaucracy to our esteemed friend of the "Bombay Chronicle." Our contemporary has, however, ample reason, to congratulate itself on the fact that justice has come to it so soon from a source, which is well-known for its snail-like pace and red-tapeism. The memory of the tragic incidents that came crowding in dramatic succession into its existence during the last few weeks will not, or rather cannot, be easily obliterated. It will surely rankle in the people's minds so long as that great Englishman, to whose unflinching efforts the greatness of the "Bombay Chronicle" is entirely due, is not again at its helm. That Mr. Horniman has been a victim of a great injustice, it is the honest opinion held by his friends and admirers. The serious charges, which Mr. Montagu tried to fasten on him in course of a speech in the House of Commons, have been emphatically repudiated by the Board of Directors of the Paper and, in absence of an official contradiction, his deportation can only be construed as due to a desire for upholding the so-called "prestige." But even a Bureaucracy cannot persist in an unjustified act for all time to come. And we are glad, therefore, to find that consciousness has at last pricked the Bombay Government, to do justice and this has resulted in the withdrawal of the pre-censorship. The Bombay Government explains that, consequently upon the "Bombay Chronicle's" depositing the maximum security demanded from it under the Press Act, the pre-censorship has been withdrawn. Can anybody believe that the infliction of pre-censorship was the only means at hand to secure the payment of the security? Was the same procedure found necessary in the case of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Independent" which have been also the recent victims of the Press Act?

The demand of the security itself from a newspaper means either it must pay the amount or discontinue its publications. Refusal to pay the security amount could only have been agreed to by the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" simultaneously with their decision to discontinue its publication. That there was no such intention was quite apparent from the fact that the publication was continued even under censorship. We wonder whether the ruthless actions against the "Bombay Chronicle" were taken with the full approval of his Excellency the Governor or his Excellency gave his consent only when confronted with the prospect of the only two alternatives, viz., either agree or resign,—same as Lord Carmichael had been made to face in connection with the first monthly case of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika?"

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last evening at 6 o'clock, near Parsee Statue, a municipal truck bearing No. 19, was driven in a very reckless manner by the driver in charge of it, who appeared to be drunk. This truck very nearly dashed into the gharry stand at Parsee Statue. The policemen stationed there, although remarking that the man did not seem as if he was sober, did not think it their duty to detain the driver. I was in a tram-car proceeding via Girgaum, and watched, with a feeling of insecurity, the zig-zag manner in which the truck was being driven. If it were not for the good sense of the driver in charge of the tram-car, who drove on without delaying himself long at the halting-places, the car would have without doubt collided with the municipal truck. What this would have meant may be imagined if we take note of the bulky truck. Luckily the evening was a wet one, there were few people crowding the roads, not much traffic, and therefore nothing untoward happened. Otherwise the consequences must have been serious to life and property. The truck got into the workshop at Forss Road. It is to be hoped that enquiries will be made, and that in future recklessness of this sort will become rare. The supineness of the police should receive attention, at the hands of the authorities. What is most amusing with these people is, that they come down with a heavy hand on some trifling occasions, but overlook incidents that might very well bring disaster in their train.—Yours etc.

E. J. M.

Byculla, 30th June.

COMFORT TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

In reply to a letter from the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association to provide facilities to third class passengers, the following reply has been received by the Association, from the Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway:—

"With reference to your letter No 823/A dated the 6th June 1919 I beg to inform you that we have similar orders in force on this railway. I quote them below for your information:—

"At stations, passengers must be assisted in getting in and out of the carriages. Guards and brakesmen must be civil and courteous. They must not allow any unauthorised person to travel in the brake-vans. Where trains stop not less than five minutes not only must the names of the station be called out but the duration of the halt also by the station porters. Guards in charge must not allow any compartment of a carriage on a train to be overcrowded and must bring it specially to the notice of the Stationmaster on duty when the train is full so that the stations ahead may be advised."

We also have special orders in regard to the supply of drinking water to passengers. Recently, however, on representation received from the public we have made special arrangements at certain stations to provide passengers with cool drinking water."

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AFFLICITED PARENTS:—You do not give your name.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 2nd July, 1919.

A FREE PRESS!

There seems to be no abatement in the campaign against the Indian Press which has been going on during the last three months, and we fear that if it is continued for a few months more, the whole field of Indian journalism may be practically devastated. The unreasonable appeal to the Press Act of 1910 has made the public almost despair of the possibility of Indian journals doing their duty by the people without peril of extinction. Every respectable Nationalist journal in India has by now suffered from the infliction of this law, which was, at the time of its passing, admitted to have had before it the repressive laws of Austria for its pattern and historical justification. Much water has flown under the bridge since then, and there is little left of the pattern or the justification. One of the signals of what is acclaimed as "strong" administration in India, is the rigorous exercise of laws like the Press Act, but the havoc of it has been so vast that it is time for the public to exert their utmost towards its repeal. There is a certain harmony of events in the latest phase of its use and abuse. It has been brought into play as part of the paraphernalia of repression which has been much in evidence of late. The passing of the Rowlatt Act was followed by grave popular excitement; that was followed by vigorous executive action till the official machine was humming with the issue of Ordinances and Martial Law, which in turn were succeeded by a strong offensive against the free expression of public opinion. This sequence of events has resulted in material damage to the public institutions of the country, the greatest share of the misfortune falling upon Nationalist journals. Once more it has been illustrated that for the sustaining of repression, the only prop that the Executive can possibly devise is still more repression. If ever damning proof is required of the perils of investing the Executive with sweeping powers against personal liberty and the freedom of opinion in a civilised country, the official record of the past few weeks could be effectively quoted. To expect the Executive voluntarily to disarm itself and be content with the ample powers it possessed before 1919, is to expect what is almost impossible. We are hence glad that the Press Association of India has sent its protest to the Premier and the Secretary of State and has appealed to responsible politicians and bodies, to consider the lurid record of the past few weeks and agitate in Britain for the repeal of this obnoxious piece of legislation.

Within a decade of its enactment, the Act has been steam-rolled over a vast area. It has penalised over 350 presses, and 300 newspapers, demanding, in the processes of forfeiture and deposit, securities exceeding £40,000! More than 500 publications have been proscribed, while through the judicious exercise of Magisterial discretion in demanding impossible securities, over 200 presses and 130 newspapers have not been started. And the press is a struggling industry in India. To make the publication of a paper a hazardous undertaking by executive imposition, is hardly a point of credit for Government, but we have the most elaborate and fatal provisions for the suppression of journals, which, in the opinion of the local Government,—that may be the opinion of a gentleman of the culture and moral refinement of Sir Michael O'Dwyer—contravene Section 4 of the Act. "The provisions of Section 4," said Sir Lawrence Jenkins, "are very comprehensive and its language as wide as human ingenuity could make it. Indeed, it appears to me to embrace the whole range of varying dengrees of assurance from certainty on one side to the very limits of impossibility on the other. It is difficult to see to what lengths the operation of this Section might not be plausibly extended by an ingenious mind. They would certainly extend to writings that may even command approval." But officials in India are ingenious; ingenuity is the hall-mark of their trade and they know how to work the Act, and hurl, in addition, pains and penalties through other enactments of the same category. The provision of an application to the High Court points to an expensive and useless diversion and scarcely cloaks the arbitrary character of the law. So pleased have officials become with the short and sharp methods of this Act that they are averse to the granting of opportunities of defence by procedure in a court of law. Chief among the evils of the existence of the Press Act is the suppression of criticisms unpalatable to the Executive but which are nevertheless important for public welfare and fair administration. One of the simplest ways of avoiding danger during the recent crisis was for a paper to join the Martial-Law-ki-jai *bundobast* and pretend to be occupied with the task of what was called "contradicting false rumours." For a Nationalist paper to disapprove of the Punjab policy was, however, enough to invite official prejudice, and, in due course, the panalties of the Press Act. On the contary, the stirring of bad blood against classes of His Majesty's subjects and the open abuse of authorities by envenomed Anglo-Indian scribes do not happen to grate on the official ear. All is well with them. Hence, in practice, it is an invidious law operating against Indian journals and offering no terrors to the Anti-Indian press which, in a manner none too refined, revels in abuse of Indians and the friends of India, whenever it chooses.

To-day when the British Government is endeavouring to make representative institutions something of a reality in India, it would be a drag and an anomaly to retain laws which are an unbearable burden in the formation and free expression of public opinion. If the beginning of responsible government in India is to be based on a consistent code of political ethics, it will be impossible to leave to arbitrary fiat freedom to crush the expression of unpalatable but fair and independent opinion. The powers of Government to punish sedition and to prevent sedition are in all conscience ample enough without the vague temptations of the Press Act to punish what may be even in official views nothing more than contumacy. Without a free Press, democratic institutions cannot develop in any country. We would therefore appeal to the public to realise their duty in the matter and to see that every support, moral and financial, is given to the Press Association of India to enable it to carry on an agitation in India and England. Further we would ask the public to realise the interests that are at stake and to support so far as they can all individual cases of hardship. In this connection a suggestion that is made for starting an All-India Press, Defence Fund is well-worth consideration. We have to make a united and well-organised effort to make the British public realise that the Press Law in India is such as would not be justified by any freedom-loving Briton and should not be tolerated in any loyal part of the Empire.

PLIGHT OF POLISH JEWS.

The decision of President Wilson, at the request of the Lithuanian Poles, to appoint a Commission to investigate the growing evil of pogroms in Poland, is a step in the right direction, and may serve to exercise some kind of pressure on the newly formed Polish Government. The extract, which appears elsewhere, in which Mr. Israel Cohen, Special Commissioner of the Zionist Organisation, describes the origin and extent of pogroms in Poland, gives but an inadequate idea of the plight of Jews in that country. It is not surprising that the feeling of Jews in all parts of the world have been stirred to their depths by the accounts of these horrors. The latest telegram states that fifty thousand Jews held meetings of demonstration in London last week, and forming processions marched to the Queen's Hall, where they held a service of prayer and mourning in memory of the victims of the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland. President Wilson and his Foreign Secretary have taken a strong attitude toward the question of Polish independence from the time America entered the war, and they have insisted on Poland getting back her ancient territory. No one has shown a keener interest in the future of Poland, and he has every right to insist that the name of the new Poland shall not be besmirched with a record of horrible crimes, which are the very antithesis of the actions of any people claiming the rights of self-government. The whole basis of Polish claims to national freedom is the right of all nations to control their own destinies. That being so, there does not appear to be any justification for the measures the Polish people have been recently taking against the Jews. From times immemorial the Jews have been treated with the harshest cruelty in Poland, there being a long record of repressive measures against them. It is true that, save on one or two occasions before the war, there had been no serious pogroms in Poland itself, the chief places of these outrages being in Odessa and other towns in Southern Russia. But during the past year there has been one long succession of pogroms, in which large numbers of Jews, men, women, and children, have been foully murdered.

The Polish Government has been charged with complicity in the recent events, at least in so far it has refused to take any steps towards bringing to justice the perpetrators of the crimes. For instance, in the pogrom of Lemberg, a few months ago, there were over a thousand deaths, and the reports state that Jewish women of all classes were stripped naked and foully punished and murdered in the public streets, while the authorities looked on. The names of the criminals are known to the Polish Government, but it is loth to take any steps in the matter. It is true a commission has been appointed to investigate into Jewish affairs generally, but one fears the anti-Semitic feeling is so strong among the people that the chances of justice for the Jews are very remote unless legislation is quickly passed. Since the promise of full liberty was accorded to the Jews, the pogroms have been more frequent than ever, and, as far as we know, no one is punished. The position of the Jews in this war was a very sad one, for they were forced to fight on the side of the country in which they lived, against their own brothers living in other countries. And in most cases though they were not in possession of the elementary rights of men, they had to die to support their adopted country. In Poland the Jews have perished in thousands. We are not unaware of the many problems involved in having a large community of Jews in a country, and Poland especially has suffered at their hands. Nor can we wonder that the Jews, debarred from all the normal walks of life, should turn their attention to money-lending and allied functions. The repressive measures of the Tsar regime have embittered the spirit of the Jews and, without doubt, they have retaliated when opportunity has occurred. But the Poles cannot very well continue to treat them as the Tsar treated them, by continually refusing them the right to ordinary justice. It will be impossible for any Government to cause a people to change their feelings toward a race from which they have in the past undoubtedly suffered, but so long as they are law-abiding they have a claim to the protection of the State. The Jews wish for the freedom granted to them in other countries. If this is granted, there is every reason to believe that the Jews in Russia, though they are in a very backward and degraded state, will respond to the new spirit and prove themselves of the greatest service to the country.

The Poles ought to reconsider their relation to the Jews for the sake of their own prosperity. After hundreds of years in bondage to the Russian power, they are now free to start on the road to self-government. It is imperative that Poland should be as little handicapped as possible. It is difficult to imagine how it can possibly develop its national life if it has a population of over four millions of discontented Jews within her borders. The first problem of statesmanship before the new Polish Government is the Jewish, and a failure here means failure in everything. The national industrial life needs to be set on a firm basis, and we doubt if the Poles, apart from the Jews, will be in a position to take advantage of the great opportunities presented. Hearty cooperation between these two nationalities is essential for the future of Poland. Then, too, Poland cannot afford to forget that the goodwill of the Allies, who have granted her liberty, is worth retaining; in fact without it, the new nation cannot long stand. The Allies have every right to insist that the principles they have fought for shall be practised by the nations who have benefited by their application. In the past history of Poland there have been many evidences of ill-will toward the oppressed classes, and there is a suspicion among many that, in spite of its democratic professions, there will be every need for proper safeguards if all classes are to enjoy their newly found liberty in Poland. The Allies will expect that the Polish Government will strive to avoid the very evils it has escaped from, and there is no more definite way of declaring its intentions than by boldly giving complete freedom to the Jews and affording them the protection of the strong arm of the law against those classes which have exhibited their hatred in the horrible pogroms which must be deplored by all nationalities.

Notes of the Day.

Anti-War Inventions.

In the course of the war the claims of various inventive geniuses to have at last discovered the one deadly antidote that was needed to put an end to the war were, like so many prophesies made during the early days of the war, found to be of as much use as paper kites would have been if offered to the Air Board. The only inventions of any value discovered during the war were, first, the "tanks", then the Big Berths, then the wireless boat and finally the numerous minor anti-submarine devices which were perfected by American and British inventors. Even so great a genius as Edison failed in his endeavours to devise a mechanism which would destroy by wireless the discharged torpedo of a submarine. Thus, even so protracted a war as the recent one, in which the best brains of mankind were exercised with a view to forestal the enemy by the discovery of some extraordinary and decisive engine of destruction, was barren of any great invention. The newspapers, however, have from time to time contained announcements of some new deadly inventions perfected in secret by an unknown genius. One of such was the reported discovery of an explosive powder, a pellet of which when dropped from aeroplanes, would be sufficient to wipe out a whole city as big as Berlin or London or destroy a whole army corps.

The Latest!

But these hidden geniuses preferred to the end to remain in the shade and the world was deprived of a short cut to peace. American genius, however, appears to be persisting in devising means to prevent the next war or to shorten it very materially. We read that a professor of the North-Western University of Illinois has just invented "the deadliest poison ever known." Ten aeroplanes carrying this stuff, would wipe out, it is said, every vestige of life, animal and vegetable in Berlin. "One drop on the human hand would penetrate to the blood, reach the heart and kill the victim in agony!"

Basel Mission Industries.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a Mangalore correspondent protesting against the contemplated transfer to a British syndicate of the control of the Basel Mission industries established on the West Coast of India by the German missionaries. If, as the "Madras Mail's" London correspondent states, it is, indeed, the intention of the Government of India to transfer wholesale to the "Commonwealth Trust" the properties and industrial concerns formerly in the hands of the German missionaries, it is time an emphatic protest went up from the public of the West Coast against this patent injustice to Indian industrial enterprise. A few months after the outbreak of war, if we are not mistaken, an official announcement was made by the Madras Government that the goodwill of these ex-German concerns was to be put to public auction. But nothing further has been heard till now about the final arrangements regarding the disposal of these properties. The people of the West Coast, who have so long been connected with these industrial concerns, and who have derived incalculable benefits from them, have a better claim to control these concerns than any outside agency, especially one formed at so distant a place as London. We would urge the Indian Industrial Conference Committee to send an urgent protest to the Government of India. Such a transaction, as stated to be in view, will be subversive of the declared policy of the industrial development of India for the good of India.

Wanted a Night College.

The suggestion, made by a correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, that the Gokhale Education Society should, with the help promised by Mr. Hansraj Pragji and other contributors, establish a Night College in Bombay for the benefit of the poorer students of the city, is both interesting and timely. As he points out, there are at present three Arts Colleges in Bombay, and though one or two additions to them, especially in the suburbs, will not be unwelcome, there is both need and scope for a Night College of the type mentioned by our correspondent. The popularity of the night schools, both primary and Anglo-Vernacular, of which there are several in the city, is undoubted. There are three High Schools among them, which attract considerable number of students belonging to both the poor and middle classes. The popularity of these schools would be still further increased if the position of the teaching staff were made less precarious regarding emoluments and, therefore, less mercenary than it is in most of these institutions. Hence the need of a well-established institution conducted in the spirit of social service. If the Gokhale Education Society undertakes to establish a Night College with both paid and honorary staff, it will be conferring a real boon on many poor students who for want of facilities are obliged at present to forego the benefits of higher education.

Half-penny Tram Fares.

While the grievances of the tramway passengers in Bombay have been multiplying of late—thanks to the lack of foresight as well as enterprise shown by the management, and a display of stoic indifference to all public clamour—it is useful to note that the Glasgow Corporation has found that the half-penny tram fares, which it continued to maintain even during the years of war, have not only proved a boon to the citizens of Glasgow, but have paid their way financially. In the financial year ended in May over 290 million passengers were carried at the half-penny fare and of the 33 million more passengers at all fares carried, as compared with the previous year, more than half were at the half-penny rate. The increase in the number of passengers carried at half-penny rates was more than 17 millions. The passengers carried per mile numbered 18,149. People in Bombay who talk of the concession and consideration shown by the Tramway Company in the matter of the one-anna fare and the pressure on the traffic the Company has to face, may well take note of Glasgow's achievements in war time.

Cruelty to Animals.

The local branch of the S. P. C. A. deserves to be congratulated on the increased vigilance it has been showing of late on behalf of the dumb creatures of the city. We publish elsewhere a report of the cases of cruelty to these creatures detected by the agents of the Society last month. A matter of particular gratification in regard to these cases is the evidence they supply of the increasing sense of responsibility displayed by the magistrates in point of sentences deemed to be proper. Two cases of "gross cruelty" were fined Rs. 50 each, one was fined Rs. 40, two were fined Rs. 30 each, two more Rs. 25 each, four Rs. 20 each, eight Rs. 15 each, and 43 were fined Rs. 10 each. A fine of Rs. 75 is stated to have been inflicted on a person who had allowed his horse to starve and let it roam about on the road. Other offences which secured conviction were the starving of a cow, ill-treatment of a calf, by keeping it without sufficient nourishment, carrying fowls suspended by the feet, and so on. Twenty-two cases of unfit horses worked at night were also detected.

DISTURBANCES IN HAMBURG:

PART OF A BIG REVOLT

LETTOW ADVANCING TO RESTORE ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 1.

BERLIN 26TH.—The Hamburg insurgents after a fight in which there were many casualties seized the Town Hall, marched with the volunteer troops to the prison amid jeers of the populace and liberated other prisoners. A Committee of Twelve is administering the city.

General Lettow Verbeck is advancing to restore order. It is understood that the disturbances are part of a big revolt which was being prepared throughout the country, but the outbreak was premature.

There have been food riots at Frankfurt-on-Oder and Bandsberg where shops, warehouses, restaurants and markets were plundered. The prison at Frankfurt was stormed and the prisoners liberated. The intervention of Government troops was unavailing.

THE PEACE TREATY.

GENERAL HOFFMAN'S REFUSAL FOR RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 1.

COPENHAGEN.—General Hoffmann of the Brest-Litovsk fame has announced that he refuses to recognise the Peace Treaty and will not surrender an inch of German territory.

A telegram from Berlin says Hoffmann has been relieved of his command.

Noske in a decree prohibits cessation of work on the railways and orders the strikers to resume by the 28th.

RECENT FIGHTING IN BUDAPEST.

HUNDREDS KILLED AND INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vienna says hundreds mostly passers-by, were killed and injured in the recent fighting in Budapest. There were numerous collisions in the streets between the Soviet troops and the White Guards. Fighting was still proceeding yesterday evening. A telegram from Budapest says the Commander-in-Chief Boehm has appointed Foreign Commissionary Belakun Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.

OUT BREAK SUPPRESSED AND RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that a counter-revolutionary outbreak occurred there in which the officers seized a Danube monitor while the others occupied the artillery barracks. The monitor thrice shelled the Soviet building. The outbreak was suppressed and the ringleaders arrested.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KALYAN.

DECLARES REFORM BILL UNSATISFACTORY.

(From a Correspondent.)
KALYAN, June, 30.

A well attended public meeting was held here, yesterday, under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch. It was presided over by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—.

"This meeting hereby resolves that the Indian Reform Bill, as it is presented to Parliament is not satisfactory, inasmuch as it falls short of the demands made by the Delhi Congress resolutions."

COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES.

PRAYER OF BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BOMBAY, June 30.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Vice-President of the Bombay National Union, has to-day sent the following wire to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"In commemoration of the most joyous event of the signing of the Peace, the Bombay National Union prays that the sentences of death passed by the Martial Law Tribunals in the Punjab and Ahmedabad, be graciously commuted just as Indian Kings and Emperors did on all joyful occasions."

ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS IN POLAND.

STRIKING DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.

Fifty thousand Jews held meetings of demonstration in London to-day and forming processions marched to the Queen's Hall where they held a service of prayer and mourning in memory of the victims of the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland.

ORGANISED ROBBER-BANDS IN GALICIA.

LAND'S APPEAL TO THE COUNCIL OF FIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.

Poland has appealed to the Council of Five for permission to use General Haller's army to rid the section of Galicia between Lemberg and the Ukrainian border, of organised bands which are plundering the country murdering and torturing the peasants and making it impossible for the Polish officials to establish order. The Ukrainian Government disclaims responsibility for the robber bands which make no pretence of belonging to any Government and consequently the use of General Haller's forces against the outlaws in not a violation of the armistice between Poland and the Petlura Government.

HUNGARIANS VS CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

HOSTILITIES CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.

As a result of the interchange of communications between the Hungarians and the Czecho-Slovaks the hostilities ceased on June 24th, although the Magyars are not evacuating the occupied territory.

RAVAGING STRIKES IN MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.

STOCKHOLM, June 25th.—Strikes are again ravaging the Moscow district.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, June 30.

The news of the signing of the Peace Treaty was received here quietly there being no public jubilation or rejoicings. Some buildings were beflagged yesterday afternoon, and the thanksgiving services were held in the two principal cathedrals. Flags were hoisted on the Government buildings and the mercantile houses on the Mall today. In the city the news was announced yesterday by a special issue of the vernacular "Haq".

AT SAKRI.

(From a Correspondent.)
SAKRI, July 1.

To-day the Celebrations of the signing of the Peace Treaty were excellently performed. Temples, mosques, houses, streets, were beautifully lighted. Thanksgiving services were held. Also the distribution of *pan-supari* etc.

All participated in the holiday-making.

School-going children are gathering shortly.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO KING-EMPEROR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 30.

The following telegram from his Excellency the Viceroy to his Majesty the King-Emperor is published for information:—

"On behalf of the princes and people of this country I tender to your Majesty, with dutiful respect India's humble and grateful thanks, for your most gracious message which has thrilled all hearts throughout the Empire her loyal congratulations on the glorious termination of the great war and her heartfelt prayers for your Majesty's long and peaceful reign."

CASUALTIES IN I. E. F.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 30.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 863 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—I. A., Major N H. King Slater.

Died of wounds:—Royal West Surrey Regiment, H. D. R. Reilly.

Died of disease:—I. A., Lt.-Col. J Gould.

BISHOP OF LAHORE SUFFERING FROM HEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 30.

After matins on Monday morning the Bishop of Lahore was taken suddenly ill owing to excessive heat. It is understood that the indisposition was temporary and he is making rapid recovery, but has to be kept quiet.

EX-CROWN PRINCE.

ESCAPES FROM HOLLAND.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.

VERSAILLES, June 26th.—The report that the German Ex-Crown Prince has escaped from Holland has caused a considerable excitement in Paris.

ENQUIRY INTO LATEST RAILWAY SMASH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 30.

A press communique states:—

The Railway Board regret to report that at about 1/27 hours on the morning of the 29th a serious collision took place at Kinana Station on the North Western Railway between 3 up-mail train and 3 up-vans-goods. 36 passengers are reported to have been killed and 46 passengers injured. The engine and the front three bogies of the mail train were seriously damaged. An enquiry into the cause of the accident by the Senior Government Inspector and Heads of Departments has been arranged. It will be attended by a senior magistrate and the results will be published in due course.

MOMAN STATION CASE.

I SENTENCED TO DEATH, 2 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 30.

Judgment has been delivered in the Moman Station Case by the Prenter's Commission. There persons, Harnam Singh, Banta Singh, and Mian Singh, were charged with offences under Section 121, 147, 436, 395-149 I.P.C., as having been ringleaders. A few days ago Harnam Singh was convicted under Section 307 I.P.C. for having made a determined attempt on the life of Mr. Wale at Sangla hill-station on the 16th April. He was found guilty under Section 121 I.P.C. and was sentenced to death.

Banta Singh and Mian Singh were sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property.

All Government offices and schools were closed at Nagpur on Tuesday in celebration of the signature of the Peace Treaty.

Indian Press In Peril.

AN URGENT APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

The Press Association of India has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sinha, Under-Secretary of State for India and a copy of the same to each of the following persons:—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Secretary to the Congress Deputation in England, the President, Empire Press Union, the President, Institute of Journalists, Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., Lord Clwyd, Lord Carmichael, the Chairman, British Congress Committee, the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

"The Press Association of India begs to invite attention to the repression of the Indian Press under the Press Act, 1910, resulting in the suppression of legitimate expression of Indian opinion and creating a great alarm in the public mind. The Act since its enactment has penalised over 350 presses and 300 newspapers, demanded securities amounting over £40,000 and proscribed over 500 publications. Owing to the demand of security, over 200 presses and 130 newspapers have not started.

Since 1917 the Act has been even more rigorously administered. Leading influential Indian English journals like the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Hindu," "The Independent," "Tribune," the "Punjabee," and leading Vernacular papers like "Basumati," "Swadeshmitran," "Vijaya," "Hindvasi," "Bharatmitra," have been subjected to its rigours. Several Indian newspapers are arbitrarily barred from the different Provinces. On the other hand violent provocative writings in the Anglo-Indian Press are entirely immune. Government refused last September an open inquiry into the operation of the Press Act urged by Indian members in the Imperial Council. Legitimate criticism on the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab Martial Law and other grievances, is crippled by executive action. Influential journals are disappearing because of the existing Act and its administration. The unventilated expression of public opinion is bound to drive discontent and unrest underground. The extreme and unjustifiable severity to which journalists are subjected is painfully evidenced by the arbitrary deportation of Mr. Horniman, Editor "Bombay Chronicle," and President of this Association. The Association presses for the repeal of the Press Act urgently.

MANILAL CHHAGANLAL MODI,
Secretary,
Press Association."

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AT AHMEDNAGER.

INSPECTION OF FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDNAGAR, July, 1.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary and an A.-D.-C., arrived here this morning on a short visit of inspection. A large gathering of civil and military officers and leading gentlemen of the station were present on the railway platform to receive his Excellency, among them being Col. A. A. Johnstone, Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade, and Mr. C. N. Mehta, District Judge. After being introduced to those present, his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of Indian troops and then left by motor car for Supa. After inspecting the Supa stone breaking relief works Sir George Lloyd was taken over the cuctus distribution camp which has since been converted into a free kitchen and cheap grain depot by the Maharajah of Dewas.

From there his Excellency drove to the Durbar Hall where addresses were presented to him by the Ahmednagar Municipality and the District Local Board. After receiving the addresses and replying to them his Excellency drove to the bungalow of the Collecter where he is staying. Here he later on accorded interviews to several prominent gentlemen and officers of the city.

In the afternoon his Excellency was present at luncheon at the Collector's bungalow.

Then Sir George Lloyd paid a visit to the American Mission Workshop from whence he went to the Remount Depot. At the latter establishment his Excellency was shown the Arab, Marwari and Kathiawar stallions for breeding purposes. The next visit was to the Wakodi Stud Farm where the three year old fillies were seen on the exercising track and after inspecting the brood mares, young stock and foals the party returned. His Excellency and party left by train for Sholapur at 7-30 p.m., the departure being private.

FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

NO COMMISSION YET APPOINTED.

QUESTION OF COLONIAL MANDATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.
LONDON, June 25.

PARIS.—Commenting on the arrival of Lord Milner, the "Temps" hopes that the Council of Four will take the opportunity to settle the fate of the German colonies the assignment of which is not at present sanctioned.

The Council of Four has yet to confirm the agreement prepared by the British and the French regarding Cameroons and Togoland as well as that drawn up between Britain and Belgium concerning East Africa. It is also necessary to define precisely the nature of the colonial mandate respecting most of these territories. No commission has yet been entrusted with the task of clearing up the matter although the preliminary work is accomplished.

BANQUET TO DR. WILSON.

PRESIDENT POINCARE ON NEED OF UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 1.

PARIS 26TH.—President Pioncare gave a banquet to-day in honour of President Wilson and the plenipotentiaries and delegates to the Conference.

President Poincare toasting President Wilson paid a tribute to the high spirit of justice with which the Peace had been drafted. Henceforth unbreakable bonds would unite the nations which had cooperated in drafting the charter of right. He emphasised the necessity for the continuance of unity in order promptly to conclude negotiations with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria and control the execution of the Treaties because the delegates had not been meeting so many months merely to obtain possession of "scraps of paper."

The scuttling of the warships, the burning of the French flags and the strange reports from Poland were scarcely the signs of repentence and improvement. Real peace was only attainable by continuous creative work on part of the Allies collectively.

SCUTTLED GERMAN FLEET.

FRANCE TO EXACT FULL REPARATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 1.

The Havas Agency states:—The French Minister of Marine in a statement to the Senate Naval Commission said the scuttled fleet represented for France the means of recuperating her naval losses during the war and France would exact full reparation to which she was entitled.

FRENCH INTER-FEDERAL CARTEL.

REJECTS SUGGESTION FOR STOPPAGE OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 1.

The French Interfederal Cartel representing Miners, Railwaymen, Sailors, Dockers Builders and Metal Tarnsport Workers has rejected the suggestion of the Paris Metal Workers now striking for a general stoppage of work throughout France.

VICEROY'S REFUSAL TO SUSPEND PUNJAB EXECUTIONS.

PROTEST MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, July 1.

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Provincial Association, and the Home Rule League, Dr. Gour, President, Nagpur Municipality, presiding resolutions (1) strongly protesting against H. E. the Viceroy's decision refusing to suspend the executions of the accused in the Punjab trials under martial law and appealing him to reconsider his decision, (2) endorsing the practicability of the All-India Congress Committee's resolutions cabled by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and requesting the provincial landholders' constituency to re-elect Rao Bahadur Bishun Dutt Shukul for the Imperial Council, recognising his services in protesting against the passage of the Rowlatt Bill were proposed and carried unanimously.

UNDESERVED PUNISHMENT ON KALINATH ROY.

C. P. NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, July 1.

At a meeting on last Sunday the Central Provinces National Liberal Association deeply deplored the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy in declining to postpone the execution of death sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions in the Punjab pending the intended appeal to the Privy Council, and protested against the undeserved punishment imposed upon Babu Kalinath Roy, the sober moderate journalist who had always been on the side of law and order, and earnestly hoped that the appeal for mercy on his behalf made by eminent Moderate leaders like Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir D. E. Wacha and others would be granted.

At the same meeting a sub-committee was appointed to reconsider and report on the Government of India Bill within a fortnight.

REFORMS IN INDIAN STATES.

PLEA OF DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., July 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Terrell asked: In view of their reported warm approval of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, have any Indian princes taken steps to introduce the reforms in their territories or announced any intention of doing so shortly?

Mr. J. W. Pratt replied that Mr. Montagu had no special information on the subject but he thought it improbable that any ruling princes would introduce the proposed reforms into his state until at least they had been definitely approved and enacted by Parliament. He pointed out that the measures suitable for British India might not be equally suitable for very different conditions in the Indian states, the internal affairs of which, were entirely in the hands of the administration of the state.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR INDIA.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY WAR OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., July 1.

The War Office announces that during July and August several battalions composed entirely of men, who enlisted on normal engagements or who re-enlisted for two, three or four years but not including any of the men who are being retained for the armies of occupation under the Naval and Military Air Force Act, will be sent to India to make further provision for the emergencies arising from the disturbed state of the country and the trouble on the North-West Frontier and ultimately to release so far as the military situation permits demobilisable men attached to the Indian garrison and other men who are at present compulsorily retained.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ORGANISATION TO ENCOURAGE COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., July 1.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Steel-Maitland said that valuable assistance had been rendered to the German Government by commercial and other information from the German residents in foreign countries, and the British diplomatic representatives were making enquiries with regard to the possibility of encouraging similar institutions amongst the British residents in foreign countries.

A committee had been established in order to examine this and kindred questions. It was certainly the policy of the Overseas Trade Department adequately to support the Chamber of Commerce abroad. The whole question of better utilisation of all forms of organisation of the British citizens abroad was one of the subjects referred to the committee.

LABOUR CRISIS IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

REQUEST FOR ACCEPTING SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., July 1.

The United Textile Factory Workers Association representing every amalgamation in the cotton industry, including the spinners, has decided to advise the members, who are balloting to-day, to accept the proposed settlement.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 1.

The storm at the head of the bay has developed and is now near Puri. It may cross the coast to-day. The Arabian Sea current has given widespread rain in the peninsula and the central parts of the country. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Central India, the Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; local in Assam, Kashmir, North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Diamond Island three inches, Tavoy, Rangoon Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina one and a half, Maymyo one, Bhamo and Cherrapunji two, Sambalpur and Behraich three-quarters, Gorakpur three, Surat, Indore and Raipur two, Pendra one, Ratnagiri four, Marmagoa three, Karwar two, Poona three-quarters, Nizamabad one, Gulbarga, Hyderabad Deccan and Mercara two, Vizagapatam one, Calingapatam three, Gopalpur four.

Very high temperatures continue to be reported from north-west India and the United Provinces, the highest being one hundred and twenty-two degrees at Jacobabad, one hundred and seventeen at Peshawar, one hundred and fifteen at Dera Ismail Khan and Ambala, one hundred and fourteen at Agra, Hissar, Ludhiana, Lahore and Sialkot.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-west of peninsula.

THE POGROMS IN POLAND.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

HORRORS OF SUFFERING.

With reference to Reuter's telegram about Jewish demonstrations in London in memory of the victims of the anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland, the following narrative of the horrors perpetrated on the Jews in Poland by Mr. Israel Cohen, Special Commissioner of the Zionist Organization, which appeared in a recent issue of "The Times", will be found interesting.

When I left London on December 6 for the purpose of investigating the pogroms in Poland I expected that the troubles would have ceased by the time of my arrival in the affected regions. Unfortunately I found that the attacks upon the Jews were being continued in various forms in different places, and the Jews were living in a chronic state of panic. My inquiry into the pogroms of November was thus encumbered by the duty of investigating the outrages of December and the excesses of January, while the task of gathering and recording information was retarded by my being called upon frequently to make representations to the Polish authorities in Cracow and Warsaw in regard to fresh cases of injustice. The acts of oppression, spoliation, and brutality under which the Jews in Poland have suffered during the last two months and a half and to a great extent still suffer are already numerous enough to fill a ponderous volume. But for the immediate enlightenment of the Western world, it is necessary to give a summary account of the violent anti-Jewish movement now raging in the new Polish State.

The hostilities against the Jews in Galicia began to manifest themselves immediately after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, while those against the Jews in Congress Poland followed very soon after. The departure or desertion of the Austrian troops anxious to return home left numerous towns without proper protection. The general state of confusion that arose was taken advantage of by peasants as well as by townsfolk, incited by anti-Semitic agitators, to make attacks upon Jewish shops and dwellings. The Polish troops, instead of defending the Jews and their property, remained either passive or participated in the plundering expeditions. The attempts of the Jews to defend themselves were frustrated by the Polish military and civil authorities. As soon as the news of threatened disturbances in neighbouring towns reached the Jews in Cracow they organized a militia frambering close upon 1,000 for the defence of their brethren. The Polish Likuidation Commission, which assumed the government of Galicia, agreed to the formation of this corps. The Jewish militia were supplied with arms, and detachments were sent to various towns, but only in very few cases, and then only for a very brief period, were they able to render any protection for the Military Commandent in Cracow, General Roja, objected to the creation of the Jewish militia, and ordered that it should be disarmed and dissolved both in Cracow and in the provincial towns to which detachments had already been dispatched. Moreover, the local Jewish communities were not allowed to form any self-defence corps, nor were Jews admitted to the town militia, so that they were at the mercy of any armed band that chose to attack them. The utter helplessness of the Jews still continues, as was illustrated by the pogrom that lasted from January 5 to 8 at Wloclavek, and by the attack that took place on the 8th at Janow, and as is shown by the frequent assaults made upon Jews almost daily in different parts of the country.

RIOTING AND LOOTING.

During the month of November alone there were pogroms of varying dimensions and gravity in 110 different towns and townlets. In all of them shops were plundered; in very many, houses were also looted; and in several, synagogues were desecrated. In every riot Jews were brutally assaulted, often severely wounded, and in several towns they were killed. The rioters were generally peasants from neighbouring villages, reinforced by the baser elements of the town, whilst only in a few cases did they include deserters. The looters generally brought carts to remove the spoil, and were accompanied by their wives and children, who helped them, which disposes of the Polish allegation that the pogroms were carried out simply by deserters or prisoners of war. The Polish legionaries remained either passive or else took an active part in looting and assaulting, but never defended the Jews from their attackers. The troops that marched south-eastwards against the Ukrainians were particularly active in onslaughts upon Jews, which they justified with the fictitious charge that they had been shot at by Jews. In several towns large contributions were exacted from the Jews, either as a fine or alleged disloyalty or under the pretext of supplying military protection, which was usually refused after the money was paid.

MONEY DEMANDED.

The most serious pogrom was that at Lemberg, which, by reason of its magnitude and ferocity, and also of its political significance, requires separate consideration. Of the other pogroms, the most important were those at Przemysl, Kielce, Brzesko, and Chrzanow. The riot at Przemysl was begun on November 11, immediately after the city was captured by the Poles. The excuse given was that the Jews had shot with a machine-gun at the Poles—an accusation for which not the least proof was offered. The Polish authorities disarmed and disbanded the Jewish Militia, an uniformed legionaries took active part in the sacking of shops and houses, the profanation of synagogues, and the assaulting, arresting, and robbing of Jews. The climax was reached by the demand of a contribution of three million kronen (about £120,000) from the Jews by the Commandant, Colonel Tokarzewski, who threatened that if the money was not forthcoming within three days his soldiers would get it by force. The Commandant had shot his bow too far; his outrageous demand led to his recall. At Kielce the Jews held a public meeting on November 11 to proclaim their satisfaction at the creation of an independent Poland and to demand Jewish national rights. The lying rumour was spread that anti-Polish speeches were delivered, with the result that an anti-Jewish riot was started by the Deputy Commandant of the Town Militia, in which four Jews were killed, over 250 wounded, and numerous shops were plundered. At Brzesko the Jewish self-defence corps was disarmed by the Polish Militia, houses were plundered and set on fire, many Jews were severely wounded and several killed. The same methods were employed at Chrzanow, except that no houses were set on fire. I was at Chrzanow on January 6, and still saw chalked on the walls of some houses, "Here lives a Pole," "Here lives a Catholic"—the inscriptions intended to secure immunity for the occupants.

BRUTALITY TO WOMEN.

A diabolical originality was displayed in certain places in the brutalities that were committed. At Clyrow over 100 Jewish girls and women up to 70 years of age were driven by soldiers out of their homes, stripped of boots and stockings, and forced to tramp in the cold under military escort to a neighbouring town. On the way the commanding officer took the rifle of a different soldier in turn, threw it into the river, and compelled a girl or woman each time to fetch it out, which necessitated her wading up to the neck in ice-cold water. At Rzeszow all Jews who applied for travelling permits were stripped, robbed, and stretched on benches, to which they were tried and then flogged.

After the Poles captured Sandowa, Wisclnya legionaries, under the pretext that Jews had poured boiling water over them, not only plundered but cut off the beards of aged Jews, and put ropes round the necks of some rich Jews, whom they threatened to strangle unless they surrendered their daughters. The Jews of the little town of Ustrycki Dolne were compelled to hand over 150,000 kronen (about £6,000) to the Polish legionaries, under the threat that their houses would be blown up by armoured trains. At Wisnicz all male Jews between 12 and 72 were drawn up in the central square, and after the commander had threatened to shoot every tenth person of whom the Rabbi was to be the first, he decided to subject them all to corporal punishment, so that for the next three hours 132 Jews were flogged on a public bench, each receiving 25 to 25 strokes. Flogging on the bare flesh, besides robbery and imprisonment, was also the fate of all Jews passing through Lapy, the station on the Polish-Lithuanian frontier. Those coming to Poland were accused of being Bolsheviste, and those leaving it were charged with being spies. Hardly any Jew, man or woman, travelling through this frontier station was able to escape the persecutions of the soldiery, who converted a diseased and filthy slaughter-house into a gaol, in which at one time as many as 400 were confined, and in which many are still being tortured.

SAVAGE FLOGGINGS.

Particular savagery was displayed by the soldiers at Komarowka near Biala, where the persecution of the Jews began in the middle of November last. Two Jews who went from Kamarowka to the neighbouring village of Przegaliny to buy potatoes were arrested there, given 25 strokes with a rod, and had to pay one rouble (2s.) for each stroke. They had also to pay for a chain which broke beneath them. Two other Jews and a Jewish girl were arrested and taken to Przegaliny, where they were kept in prison nine days and beaten with a stick three times daily, the men receiving 30 blows each and the girl 15. On Saturday, November 30, the soldiers plundered all the Jewish shops whilst their owners were in the synagogue. Then, by order of their commanding officer, they arrested 32 Jews and took them to Przegaliny, where they were flogged daily on the bare flesh. On the first day they were given 100 strokes, the torture being inflicted by four soldiers, two on either side with rods, whilst a fifth soldier sat on the victim's head and a sixth on his feet. On the next day (December 1) each Jew received another 10 strokes. On the following day a Jewish girl came from Komarowka to Przegaliny to buy potatoes; she was seized by the soldiers and dragged into the same room where the other victims were, and there given 30 strokes on the naked flesh. Later in the day six soldiers, in the presence of the Jews, outraged the girl one after another. On December 3 the officer ordered another 10 strokes for each Jew, who had to say after each blow, "Thank you, sir!" Thereupon he allowed four of his prisoners to go into the town and secure a contribution of 10,000 marks (£500) for the release of them all. The money was brought, but before the officer let his victims go he had half of their beards shaved off and ordered them to receive another 10 strokes. They were released on December 4 and the girl on December 6, the truth of this barbarous episode has been vouched for by the victims, all of whose names are known.

A memorandum narating the outrage in detail has been presented to the Polish Government.

AN ID PARTY AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

Old Aligarh boys resident in Simla gave an Id party yesterday. A fairly large number of the old boys and Mr. Archbold, late Principal of Aligarh College, and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, the Acting Principal, who are now on a visit to Simla were also present.

The opportunity was taken to colleet money fer twenty scholarships to be given to Simla students reading in Aligarh. A sum of one thousand rupees was promised on the spot and it was decided to make an appeal to old Simla boys of Aligarh residing in other parts of India.

YACHTING TRAGEDY IN MADRAS.

SOME HEROIC RESCUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MADRAS, June 30.

Inspector Sheffield of the Marine Police held an inquiry to-day, regarding the yatching fatality which occurred on Saturday evening. According to Mr. W. Robinson, Traffic Manager of the Madras Port Trust, on the evening of 28th instant at 5-30 he went out yatching together with Commander W. R. B. Douglas and two lascars. At about 6-15 p.m. they were sailing on the starboard tack from the south to the north, and while in the act of gibing from the starboard to the port tack the boat capsized.

Commander Douglas was at the helm and Mr. Robinson was at the main sheets. They were thrown out in the water and all scrambled on to the upturned boat. The boat gradually came on her side with the sails resting on the water. Commander Douglas was the first to leave the boat as he considered that the boat would not support them all. On leaving the boat, Commander Douglas said: "Look here, old chap, this boat will not support two heavy weights, and you are a married man, there is only one thing for it. With these words, he let go and was floating on his back with an oar under the arms and life-cushion held to his chest. Finally Commander Douglas told Mr. Robinson that if a boat came up for them not to forget him. Commander Douglas was still floating around.

MR. ROBINSON'S EFFORTS.

At about 6-45 p.m. the Fultala passed them and was just about anchoring in the harbour when they all shouted out. Mr. Robinson even at this stage heard Commander Douglas' voice, but could not see him owing to darkness. After this Mr. Robinson asked lascar Valoo if he was a swimmer to which lascar replied in the affirmative. Mr. Robinson then gave the lascar a life-cushion and sent him to an anchored steamer. By that time the yacht was getting deeper and deeper into the water and they would have to desert her. So he and lascar who was with him set about making a raft. Mr. Robinson then decided to lash himself and the lascar to this raft which was made up of bits of timber and rope from the yard and hoped to drift back to the shore by this means. After being in the water for several hours, Mr. Robinson and the lascar were completely dazed. Mr. Robinson first heard a whistle which apparently emanated from the police search party. He also saw bright light on the Catanaran, but he felt disappointed as the light seemed to recede from him. Subsequently he heard the hooting of a steamer which turned out to be the dredger Madras. At first the dredger came in his direction, but subsequently turned off again, at which he felt keenly disappointed. Later the dredger managed to hear shouts of Mr. Robinson and the lascar, and came up to them. A life boat was promptly launched manned by Mr. Mair who picked them up and took them on board the dredger.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence that appeared in your paper of the 25th ultimo under the above heading and signed by one S. V. K. I shall feel highly obliged to you to spare me a corner in your highly esteemed paper.

I can't say whether S. V. K. is a regular student of the College of Engineering or he pretends only to be one, but this much is certain that he does not know the difference between a Foreman and a Superintendent when he writes ". . . . the work of giving lectures in Prime Movers has been given to the workshop forman, . . ." Mr. Ingham, the present "lecturer," is a First Class Mechanical Engineer and A. M. I. M. E. and has been in charge of the College Workshop as a Superintendent and not as a Foreman since last 10 or 11 years (perhaps more). He used to teach Prime Movers to workshop students who are prepared for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (Diploma). Thus when he comes in the college to teach the college students, he comes with some teaching experience, especially of practical work, and, therefore, he is in a much better position in my opinion in this respect than Mr. Brown, B.Sc. (New Zealand), A.M.I.C.E. who not being a Mechanical Engineer himself took up to teach Prime Movers. Before this Mr. Brown was a professor of Civil Engineering. Now Mr. Brown used to teach the book work only. During his regime we were not even allowed to teach those big Engines in our magnificent Mechanical Laboratory—the outcome of the joint-labour of Professor MacMillan and Professor Bharucha, chiefly of the latter, Mr. Brown used to teach too much of theoretical and almost nothing of practical work which is most essential.

We want practical Engineers Mr. Ingham himself being a practical engineer will, if he takes greater care and pains, do better in this respect than Mr. Brown. As a temporary measure and till a better qualified man is obtained, I don't see anything wrong in Mr. Ingham's present appointment.

As for Prof. Bharucha there are no two opinions about his ability. He is undoubtedly one of the most eminent and practical mechanical engineers in India. Far, far superior, in my opinion, in this respect to Mr. Brown. Yet by an irony of fate—simply because he happens to be an Indian—Prof. Bharucha was the assistant professor, of Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. Brown the head.

Hoping to receive the same hospitality in future should occasion demand it.—Yours, etc.,

"CIVIL ENGINEER."

Bombay, July 1.

BOMBAY-SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been admitted on all hands that the Quandam Bombay the Beautiful is for a long time, past in the grips of the epidemics the filth, the famine and the profiteering. Leaving the accursed profiteering alone, and along with it famine also, the root cause of the filth and the epidemics is the abnormal congestion in Bombay due mainly to the dearth of the indispensible housing accommodation. Now, as providence is pleased to make Bombay the London of the East, its population must continue increasing forever. And with all the herculean efforts even when they are in the right direction—of the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, etc., Bombay cannot improve unless the suburbs of Bombay come to its rescue. That is to say, Bombay cannot be saved except by Salsette. A far-sighted citizen, whether an official or non-official, will frankly admit that the salvation of Bombay lies in the improvement of Salsette. Government have passed the Towns-planning Act, Bombay Act I of 1915. The other provinces of India are looking up Bombay to see how the Act works, and what it is capable of. The Bombay Government are anxiously looking towards Salsette for the beneficent results of the Act—the fruits of the labours of the then Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Sir Claude Hill and the late Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, Kt., specially. That is to say, the eyes of the whole of India are drawn towards Salsette to find out the merits and the demerits of the Act.

In my humble opinion, from what I have gathered as a member of the Notified Area Committee which has to carry out the Towns-planning schemes, the development of Salsette is not possible, unless and until a pukka water supply scheme for the whole of Salsette is taken in hand before everything else. Making the roads, etc., etc., first, and thinking of the water supply afterwards is exactly like putting the cart before the horse. Now, what do we find? We find that the schemes are proceeded with first by the making of new roads. But the want of water is a serious draw-back. Because even the making of roads with drains culverts, etc., requires water. Rumours are afloat that Government are thinking of an independent water-scheme—probably the Ans river scheme—for Salsette. But before that scheme is taken in hand, Government are thinking of making a shift for water for Salsette by asking the Municipality to purify Pawai water. With all due deference, I submit, such an arrangement would mean a *sure catastrophy for the whole of Salsette*. Because from the best of sources, I know, that the Pattesan System by which the said Pawai Lake water is to be purified, may kill the germs, but it won't purify the water of its vegetation. The Powai Lake is abominable because of the vegetable moss therein. Therefore, in the interest of Salsette, nay, in the interest of the whole of Bombay the Beautiful, the present Government which is gradually becoming known for its popular sympathies, will be better advised if it proceeds with the Aras river water scheme for Salsette at once. And until the said Aras river scheme is complete, Government should insist upon the Bombay Municipality to supply water to Salsette as suggested by Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., the late Salsette Development Officer, through some more connections from the Tulsi Main unpolluted by the Powai water of course.

As obiter dictum, it won't be out of place to mention here, that there should be a motor train running between Bombay and Andheri if not Borivli every second hour throughout the night. It is needless here to dilate on the indispensibility of the above suggestion. Suffice it to say that the water question is the biggest. The next is the cheap, easy and rapid access throughout the 24 hours. 3. The roads. 4. Lighting (Electricity). 5. Police. 6. Schools (primary). 7. Dispensaries. 8. Markets. If this is done, Bombay will ultimately become the Beautiful Business Area, and Salsette will sprout out the serene, salubrious and sanitary residence area. And if the Towns-planning Act is so scrupulously applied as to see that the original holder is not replaced by the callous profiteer, then let the whole of India look to Bombay and Salsette and be really profited by a piece of legislation which any Home Rule Constitution ought to be justly proud of.—Yours, etc.,

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN.

Sai Pradhan Baug.

Santa Cruz, June 30.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION PROTEST MEETING

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the last general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association it was resolved that a meeting of the citizens of Bombay be convened to protest against the action taken against Mr. Horniman and the "Bombay Chronicle" by the Governor-in-Council with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. I am sorry to see that, though many days have elapsed, not a single meeting of the citizens of Bombay has been convened by the Association; whilst it is to the credit of the Satyagraha Sabha that not once but twice it held meetings against the unjust deportation of Mr. Horniman.

Is the public life and activity in Bombay totally dead with the departure of Mr. Horniman? Is the ever-alert body like the Bombay Presidency Association going to become apathetic and indifferent when the fundamental Rights of Man are, to say the least, not respected by the Government? Is it not going to raise its powerful voice in protest against the injustice done to one of its foremost members? I hope, I trust, I believe that the Presidency Association will keep its pledge given to the public and call the meeting. Will it fail?—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

DIRECT TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

ALCOCK AND BROWN WIN ARDATH TOBACCO CO'S PRIZE.

The following telegram has been received in Bombay:—

"Cheque for the two thousand Guineas prize from the proprietors, State Express Cigarettes Co., for first direct flight across the Atlantic has been paid to the successful Airmen Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown."

A BLOW TO INDUSTRIALISM ON WEST COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government recently advertised the vesting with power of sale in an agent of all the properties and industrial concerns owned and managed by the German missions in India. It has now transpired that these concerns and properties are to be wholesale transferred to a company called the Commonwealth Trust, details of which are reported by the London correspondent of the "Madras Mail" in its issue of Saturday the 21st June.

The Basel Mission made its mark early among the evangelical missions by its varied activities on the industrial side as the pioneer on this coast especially. Their industries comprised tile and weaving factories mechanical works including manufacture of all kinds of high class safes. Smelting printing and bookbinding of the highest class. They had intended to start porcelain and pottery of all kinds, but the war prevented them from giving effect to it. As a result of their work a phenomenal number of indigenous firms in all their aforesaid activities have risen.

The above advertisement raised hopes in the Indian public that these factories would be sold to them as a means of improving the industries on this coast by Indian capital and enterprise. The news, therefore, of the London correspondent and rumours locally, as also rapid stock-taking and examination of accounts and the opening of a philanthropic company, as the correspondent tells us, of giving £3,000 as interest to the shareholders of £80,000 stock, and the surplus to be spent for the benefit of the eastern people is only a device to get a cheap transfer of the assets into British hands.

The recommendations of the Industrial Commission after so much expenditure of taxation to the poor Indian tax payer, amidst flourish of trumpet combined with the open and avowed declarations and promises by the Government and high officials both in despatches and in the platforms had raised fond hopes in the minds of the people of this coast and the Indian public in general that the industrial regeneration of India will be furthered by making over these fully equipped and going concerns to them and thereby saving them the initial difficulty of starting such big ventures. The Indian public will therefore feel much disappointed at the handing over of these fully equipped going concerns and properties at a more or less nominal value, which sum is to go in part liquidation of the heavy war indemnity, without giving them any opportunities to own and manage these industrial concerns in their own lands.

The Basel Mission owns also extensive lands the tenants whereof have enjoyed low rents and exceptionally good tractment so far. Everywhere where big estates have been managed by British companies in India tales of misery have leaked out in spite of suppression.

In every way therefore looking from all sides of the question the action of the Government appears to be far from beneficial to the Indian public, and against the wishes, happiness and interest of the people of this coast. No appeal can therefore be too strong to be made for the Government to reconsider the whole matter in the interest of the people of the soil or the mercantile community of this coast.—Yours, etc.,

"WEST COAST CITIZEN."

Mangalore, June 26.

MR. SNOWDEN ON PRESIDENT WILSON.

"HIS PERSONAL CONCEIT IS COLOSSAL."

The "failure" of President Wilson continues to grieve and trouble to the Pacifists. They are not quite sure whether they ought to pity or blame him, but Mr. Snowden, in this week's *Labour Leader* endeavours to do both. He states that "opinion through out the world is undoubtedly turning strongly against the Treaty," and reasonable people realise that "whether Germany accepts or rejects such a Treaty, there can be no peace." And referring to the resignation of Mr. Bullitt from the American Commission, he mentions Mr. Bullitt's statement that President Wilson is opposed to the terms of the Treaty. "If that be so," says Mr. Snowden, "then President Wilson is placed in a still more unfavourable light for he is convicted of weakness or cowardice which is a cardinal sin in a statesman with such grave responsibility."

A number of people have written to Mr. Snowden to ask him how they can best influence President Wilson to reconsider his position. Mr. Snowden admits very graciously that the President is "probably a man of good intentions, but he is cursed with the vices of weakness and irresolution." So the people who want to stiffen Mr. Wilson are advised to write him via the American Embassy in London, and to "state in direct and very emphatic words their grievous disappointment with his betrayal of democracy in this great crisis." People in touch with the President have led Mr. Snowden to believe that Mr. Wilson has compromised with evil because he believed that the forces of evil were stronger than those of righteousness. *"His personal conceit is colossal,* and it is just possible that he might be prevailed upon to be true to his professions if he could be convinced that a change of attitude would restore the reputation and respect his support of this Treaty has forfeited.—"The Morning Post."

AFGHAN PEACE DELEGATES.

ARRIVE AT JALALABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The "Pioneer" understands that according to advices from Peshawar the Afghan peace delegates have arrived at Jalalabad. This news seems to afford additional evidence of the Amir's anxiety, for peace, but it is obvious that negotiations cannot be commenced until H. E. the Viceroy has received a reply to the letter which he addressed to Amanulla on 21st June, in which he stated that so long as a single regular Afghan soldier remained on our side of the frontier peace negotiations were out of question. His Excellency further called upon the Amir to prohibit tribal gatherings in the vicinity of our forces and to issue strict warning to frontier tribes that he had sued for peace and that they must cease hostilities. No military communique was issued at Sim'a on Sunday or Monday and news available appears to indicate that things are quiet on the frontier.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION ON FRONTIER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

A Press Communique dated 1st issued by the Government of India says:

There is no change in the general situation on the Frontier. The Afghans still appear to be making efforts to secure the sympathy of tribesmen, but the general attitude of these shows that they require something more substantial than promises before they will tie themselves down to any future line of action.

Tribal meetings are known to have been held in Ningnahar and also in Khost but undue importance need not be attached to such proceedings as it is obviously a part of the Afghan policy to sustain interest of the tribes for as long as possible pending peace negotiations and their results. Afghan troops are still present near some parts of the Kurram border and also on the Chaman front where a considerable body of tribesmen is also reported to be collected. Shots are occasionally exchanged with enemy patrols when they become too venturesome, and sometimes our aeroplanes are fired at. Otherwise there have been no incidents of actual hostility.

A SUGGESTION TO INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By virtue of the enactments of Super Tax Act, Profit Tax Act and Income Tax Act, the Collector of Income Tax has been serving upon Associations and individuals printed forms of Schedules for declaration of their income.

These Schedules are served by singles and before the same are filled up and returned, the people have got to occupy the entire printed matter to go upon their record for future reference.

This, Sir, you will admit, entails any amount of work and if a duplicate form is to be obtained one has got to apply for it to the Collector. To avoid the necessity of doing so, it is eminently desirable that the Collector's Department should send the Schedules to each of the party in duplicate, or that the forms should be printed in copying ink, so that before the same is sent out duly filled in a press copy could be easily obtained.

This improvement will considerably reduce the difficulties of the people and relieve the pressure on the Income Tax Department, of separately answering the demands for duplicate forms.

The object of this letter being sent to your paper for publication is that the attention of the Department be effectively invited to the inconvenience to which the people are at present subject.—Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTION.

Bombay, July 1.

AN EVIL "IDOL"

BAD LUCK BROUGHT TO SWANSEA FROM ST. HELENA.

SWANSEA, Friday.

A marble "idol", which is believed to have come originally from an Indian temple, has been brought to Swansea, and the ill-luck which has followed its owners recalls the supposed evil influences of the Hope diamond, says the Swansea correspondent of the "Daily News."

The relic was brought from St. Helena to Mr. and Mrs. Conway Jones, of Miradorcrescent, Swansea, by their son-in-law, Capt. Ogston, in January last. The idol stands some 15 inches high and is an evil-looking thing. When Capt. Ogston unpacked it to show some friends on the ship he lost £25. He returned to Swansea and within a fortnight was taken ill with pneumonia and died.

Mr. and Mrs. Conway Jones then regarded the idol with deep misgivings and sent it to Mr. Goldstone, a Swansea curiosity dealer. A workman employed by Goldstone that after inspecting it, told Mr. Goldstone and broke a valuable thing if he went on. decided not to purchase glass and thereupon

It began in Mr. Goldstone's family. From Birmingham was taken seriously ill and lay at death's door for hours. He recovered, and then Mrs. Goldstone and her young son were stricken with illness. Determined to take no further risks, Mr. Goldstone auctioneer, idol to the sale-room of a local a where it now awaits a purchaser.

"THE HINDVASI" CASE.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

EVIDENCE OF DELHI WITNESSES.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND ON TH. SHOOTING INCIDENTS.

The following is the written statement submitted to the Court by Mr. Jethmal Parsram, accused in "The Hindvasi" sedition case, which was tried before the First Class Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind).—

I have been editor of the "Hindvasi" since its appearance on 21st April, 1916. In it I have encouraged recruiting, subscribing to the War Loans and published advertisements about loans free of charge. I have advocated Home Rule for India as an integral part of the British Empire and dwelt on the benefits of the British connection to India and the Empire and always condemned violence.

With the rest of my countrymen I disapproved of the Rowlatt Bills and the passage of one of them into law. I joined the Satyagraha movement directed towards the repeal of this act. By Satyagraha movement I mean fidelity to truth, non-violence and self-suffering. When the news of the tragic occurrences at Delhi on the 30th March reached me I did not comment upon them at once. I waited for full information. I published the news transmitted from Delhi in the "Hindvasi," giving all the versions faithfully, even those against the people as evidenced by the exhibits in the case. It was after that that I wrote the article, the subject matter of the charge. My object was to make comments upon the various versions, giving reasons for the inferences I drew. I had no desire and no intention to excite disaffection towards His Majesty the King-Emperor or the Government or to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between European and Indian subjects of His Majesty. After the 5th of April I inserted the Government version on the 8th of April. Upon that I advocated an impartial investigation in order to determine what the truth was. On the 12th April the Superintendent of Police invited me to a meeting on 12th April after the Amritsar and Lahore riots. At this meeting I expressed my horror at the occurrences and offered him all possible assistance and I announced the same in the "Hindvasi" of the 15th April published on the 14th April and also condemned the occurrences at Amritsar and Lahore in the same issue. The Police Superintendent did not complain about my article of 5th on that occasion. And as a matter of fact according to his evidence he did not know anything about the idea of prosecuting me till the 26th April. My intentions are also clear from the fact that at the request of the police Superintendent, Hyderabad, I refrained from publishing a serious assault by a European against an Indian, in which the Indian had received serious injuries.

In my issue of 16th I published in extenso Lord Ronaldshay's speech at Calcutta in which he has condemed rioting and murder and in the issue 18th I expressed my agreement with him, quoting him. In my paper I supported Gandhi's action in suspending the Satyagrah movement.

I did all this of my own accord and not from fear of prosecution, as I did not know I was to be prosecuted till I was arrested on the 15th of May. There was no riots or breach of the peace in Sind from 5th April to 15th May, as is even admitted by the Police Superintendent in his evidence.

NO INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE OR ASSASSINATION.

In the article of 5th April, the subject matter of the charge, I commented upon the occurrences as published in various papers as a journalist. I made no comments upon the King or Government, but only upon the particular official action on the spot at the time of the incidents. The meaning given to the headline by Mr. Nabibux is absolutely false, viz., that it is an incitement to violence or assassination. It seems sacrilegious to attribute such a meaning to a quotation from Shah Latif. Neither expressly nor impliedly has it such a meaning. There are also other parts of the translation that give to my article a harsher meaning. The last paragraph expressed my honest advice to refrain from violence in spite of the occurrences at Delhi and to love our opponents. The para is not intended to cover the preceding comments or criticism.

I have given full instructions to Counsel regarding the meaning and construction of the various passage occurring in the article.

I had no desire and no intention to incite hatred or contempt or disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or to promote feelings of hatred or enmity between Indians and Europeans and I submit that my article is not calculated to produce the hostile feelings charged.

Under the circumstances I submit that the offences charged have not been committed and I pray that I may be acquitted.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S EVIDENCE.

Swami Shraddhanand who was examined on 17th June, as a witness in the case, stated:—

"I having made solemn affirmation on oath state that my name is Shraddhanand, my father's name (Sanyasi), my age about 63, my religion Hindu, my caste Sanyasi, my calling Sanyasi, my residence Delhi.

Being examined-in-chief by Mr. Baptista, he said:—

The Satyagraha movement was inaugurated to obtain the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. I joined the movement when Mahatma Gandhi came over to Delhi in the beginning of March. The fundamental principle is non-violence and truth and to suffer for truth and not to injure others. It means no injury to persons and property both. When Mahatma Gandhi wrote to the papers and the Sabhas that there should be a day of fasting on the 30th of March, I explained to the people, the principle of Satyagraha three times before this time of humiliation and prayer. It was clearly explained that there was to be a closing of all business, a whole day's fast and a public meeting in the evening to pass resolutions against the Rowlatt Act. No force was to be used. It was all to be voluntary. It was, moreover, explained that all dispensaries were to remain open, all shops supplying food were to remain open. The food shops were to be left open for invalids and for those who did not like to fast. The response to this appeal was beyond expectation. I went to the Arya Samaj Mandir at 9 a.m., because there was a determination to hold one hour's communication with God for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. That was to be between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. At 11, I came out of the Arya Samaj Mandir and went round the city. I found nothing objectionable in the behaviour of the people. No complaints were made to me of any disturbance before 2 p.m. A little after 2 p.m. some people came running to me and said a few persons were trying to get the railway shops closed. That is outside the entrance to the platform. I went to the station. I might have reached it about 2-45. There were between 3,000 to 4,000 people quietly standing on the footpath and the Queen's Road opposite the Railway Station. No firing took place while I was there. The people were very quiet. They were simply complaining that there people had been killed and wounded. There were no lathis in evidence then. I know the Queen's Garden. I did not notice any parapet broken down. I have been all the time in Delhi, till now. I never saw any repair work going on. The parapet is all right now.

AT THE QUEEN'S GARDENS.

When I reached there there were some Europeans standing opposite the railway station, one was on horse-back. I asked them one after the other to tell what had occurred and I would try to mend matters. I told Mr. Currie (the gentleman on horseback), not to make a display of the machine-gun or the military and I would quietly take away the people. I saw a machine-gun and British soldiers and Gurkhas and armed police. I took the people away and they quietly followed me. I wanted to take the crowd through the garden gate opposite the railway station. But British soldiers were on guard there and they would not allow anybody to pass. There was no one in the garden on the side near the Queen's Road and I turned them on the left side of the station and walked all the way to Fatehpuri Masjid and thence walked straight through the Chandi Chowk. Then I reached the opposite gate of the garden, which faced the Clock Tower. Both of the gates were closed and guarded. Of the two gates opposite the Tower Clock some 200 to 300 people were standing near the gate. I called them also away with me. These people had no lathis. One man only was making a great deal of noise. He said: "My lad has been killed and they are not giving me the dead body." He didn't follow me and some 50 stayed with him and the rest followed me to the lecture ground. That would be about a furlong and a half from there. They were quietly following me. A meeting was held on the open ground. There were 7,000 or 8,000 already there. The numbers came pouring in and rose to 25,000. I was addressing the meeting when General Drake Brockman and other officers came and surrounded the meeting. I told them it was a peaceful meeting. There were about 40 to 50 sowars surrounding the audience. He said "It is a peaceful meeting I shall not interfere, but a brickbat has just passed me." I said I had seen no. And the audience whom I had asked were the same. Then we went to the said maidan because the audience began to swell. We went 25 or 30 paces away. The audience had swelled to 40,000. I began addressing the meeting. A machine-gun mounted on a motor car came rattling down the road. Mr. Barron, the Chief Commissioner, with others came with the same sowars again. He wanted to have a talk with me and asked the same questions. I replied it was a peaceful meeting and I would be responsible for any disturbance. He asked what resolutions were to be moved and I gave the nature of the resolutions and the names of the speakers. I said I would only be responsible if the military did not interfere with us on the way back. I said that because I told him I had just had intelligence that machine-guns had just been fired near the Clock Tower again. Mr. Baron said: "Let us assure you no machine-gun was fired. Only rifles were fired." Mr. Barron said the same thing that if it was a peaceful meeting no police or military would interfere with them. The resolutions were passed. The meeting was peaceful to the end and I asked the audience to leave quietly with me, and to disperse quietly to their homes. They followed me through the Chandni Chowk.

A GURKHA THREAT.

We had passed the police station, when we saw a party of Gurkhas standing at attention in the middle of road and facing both ways. On seeing us they suddenly left the road and went on the footpath. When I had left the last Gurkhas behind I suddenly heard the sound of a rifle shot. The audience was becoming restless and I stopped them and went before the Gurkhas. The audience was restless because the shot was fired at the people who were following me. I saw no one injured. I went up to the Gurkhas and said "Why have you been so foolish?" Two of them levelled rifles at my chest and said . . . I folded my arms and said "Fire" and then 8 or 9 other rifles were levelled at me. Then a European came on horse-back at full speed. When he was seen the rifles went down. I found that the officer was Mr. Orde of the C. I. D. A policeman asked by Mr. Orde said that he had not ordered the firing. This was 14 or 15 shops from the Bank of Bengal on the Clock Tower side. It might be 120 feet. I left with the crowd. I took them to the Fatehpuri Masjid. Most of them had gone by then some 300 followed me home. I passed the Clock Tower gate. Nobody was there at the time. I did not notice any lathis in the hands of the 40,000. No breach of the peace occurred on the way back. I did not notice especially if there were shrubs on the west side of the Town Hall. I couldn't say anything about there being bushes or there not being bushes. Bullet shots had penetrated some shops on the Chand Chowk on the opposite side from the Town Hall. I saw some 15 or 16 wounded who were in the Civil Hospital. Some were wounded in the head, some in the neck and some in heart and abdomen. Very few were wounded on the legs. There was one boy 10 years old. He remained in Hospital for 20 days. I saw several wounded in their homes. I made a statement on the 31st. I wrote it out and gave it the same night to the agent of the Associated Press. Ex. S. is substantially that statement. That contains to the best of my knowledge a true account of what occurred that day. When I left Mr. Orde a Gurkha came with a open kukri and began to brandish it at me. He was walking this side and that. Next day everything was quiet and peaceful. The resolutions were wired next day to the Secretary of State for India. Ex. (?) is the message and resolution sent by me as president of the meeting.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Being cross-examined by Mr. De Vertnil, Swami Shraddhanand said:—I have ceased to be a member of the Satyagraha Sabha founded by Mr. Gandhi. I have given up the vow I took. I wrote a letter to Mr. Gandhi on the 2nd May renouncing the membership of the Sabha. I gave up the vow the same day. I was leading member of that association in Delhi while I was a member. About 150 people in Delhi joined the Sabha. On the 30th March, that was approximately the membership? Before I took the vow I was opposed to violence and a follower of truth. I was also against interference with any body's person or property. I am just the same as I was before now that I have resiled from the vow and abandoned the association. My friends in Delhi are of the same view. My personal friends were of the same beliefs as myself. The object of taking the vow and the membership of the association was to get the Rowlatt Act repealed. I do not consider that to be a political object. The outward sign of the association was the civil disobedience of law only by those who had taken the vow. To the best of my knowledge neither I nor any one else persuaded any one who was not a member to close their shops. It was all spontaneous. In all the three meetings held before I explained and insisted that on no account was violence to be used. There was no other particular reason except that Mr. Gandhi wanted it to be done. (Again says) There was no other reason. Between 10,000 and 24,000 attended these meetings held before the 30th March. We began with 10,000 on the 24th March and ended with 25,000 on the 29th March. The people closed the food shops. Milk and puri shops remained open. I did not ask those who closed to open the shops. The object was to fast and to pray and to attend the meeting in the evening. There were no injunctions to remain at home. There were 400 to 500 people at the Arya Samaj meeting.... I did not think that people were to parade in the streets in thousands that day. The road opposite the station is not near any residential quarter. No people congregate there. I did not tell the people when the shops were said to be closed at the station, that there were particular injunctions not to close food shops that day. I had no time to do so.

A PEACEFUL CROWD.

From Burn station road I went straight to the station. I came from the west side. There were no police men or troops on that side. They were all on the other side. There was a crowd of between 3,000 and 4,000. The Dufferin Bridge is in that direction and it leads to the European quarter. I did not take any particular notice of the garden. I did not notice any one inside the garden near that. The police and the military were on the east. They were on the west upto the distance of the Octroi Chowk, which is about 30 feet beyond the gate. The crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 were perfectly quiet when I arrived. They were talking loudly because they said people had been killed and wounded. I saw no one killed or wounded in that crowd. There was, as far as I noticed, no one at all (to the east of the gate) of the citizens of Delhi. I did not notice any one in the gardens to the east of the gate. I never at that time trying to pacify the crowd said a word about the food shops. I noticed not a single lathi. To the best of my belief I can swear that I noticed not a single one. I did not notice if there were signs of stones having been thrown. I did not look to see whether they had been thrown, as no one had told me that they had been thrown. I was told that the firing took place in the garden into which the people had been thrust. I did not make an attempt to see through the railings, because I would have been prevented by the soldiers. The sub-inspector told me that the soldiers would not let me go that way. I told Mr. Currie, "I went to see those who have been injured. Let me see them." I tried to find out the truth about the shooting of people in the garden from Mr. Currie. I said, "people tell me that the dead bodies have been taken to the Railway platform and the wounded too. Kindly show me those bodies and let me have the true facts and I'll try to pacify those people."

Mr. De Vertuil asked: Did you try by looking and by seeing for yourself to find out what was the truth about the people being shot in the garden?

Witness: I cast a glance into the garden. I was told that people had been thrust into the garden and had fled away after being shot.

Note.—Witness will not answer directly the question whether he took pains to look into the garden himself to see the truth of the story about what happened in the garden.

THE MACHINE-GUN.

I saw the machine-gun. I must have been on the east of the gate. It was before the Gurkhas and behind the British soldiers. The latter were guarding the entrance to the Queen's Garden. The Gurkhas were on one side of the machine-gun and the police were perhaps on the other. They were not together in one place. The Queen's Garden has many entrances. They were all guarded, including those to the west, by police. I noticed some 40 or 60 police. There are 4 or 5 entrances on the west side. There are only two entrances in Chandni Chowk and on the northern side west of the gate there are no entrances. There were no police on that part. I was 10 or 12 minutes at the railway station. All who were there followed me. The European quarter lies north-west. I went south. When I started off with the crowd no police or military came alongside or followed us. I went round by the Chandni Chowk, I cannot say whether there was any one in the gardens upto the time I reached the Clock Tower. When I got there, I did not to the best of my knowledge notice any one inside the gardens. There were policemen. I know the garden well. They are always planting new shrubs there. There is a garden with trees on either side of the Town Hall. The parapets would be between 3 and 4 feet high. It is like that to the north of the Queen's Gardens and it is like that to the south. I have lived in Delhi from December 2nd, 1918. I have visited the gardens often. As far as I remember the people at the Chandni Chowk had no lathis. Had they had, I should have noticed at once. In Delhi, the people do not use heavy sticks when they walk. They use simple sticks. I can't say whether I did not notice any one with simple sticks. Some might have had them. I left 40 or 50 people at the Chandni Chowk gate. I did not notice any police in the Chandni Chowk besides the sentries at the door. The machine-gun came from the west along the Chandni Chowk to the meeting. After the meeting was over, the machine-gun accompanied us, circling us. That was the only conversation I had with the Gurkhas. When I left after the meeting, none of the crowd had a lathi. I did not notice anybody with a lathi in Delhi that day. I am not prepared to answer that the rifle was not fired by accident. I can't say whether it was fired accidentally or deliberately. The European policemen made enquiries about it at my request. But I left before he had told me what his enquiries had disclosed. I told the crowd, "Remember your pledge of Satyagraha." They said nothing after "hat. Before that day they said, "Let us die and not you." The Gurkha who came brandishing the kukri came from the others; he came while the police officer was still there. I laughed at the absurdity of the incident and the crowd kept quiet.

SHEDDING OF INNOCENT BLOOD.

I came to the conclusion after the incidents that innocent people had been murdered and there was no security in British justice at Delhi, I don't think so now, since I have come to know that the Chief Commissioner has been trying his best to keep everything quiet. I consider that the people in Delhi have been better dealt with than they have been dealt with in the Punjab. I still consider that innocent people were murdered in Delhi on the 30th March. It is about the security of the British justice that I have changed my views. I think it is due to Mr. Barren that nothing untoward has occurred since then. There was a fair chance of the people of Delhi being killed and wounded by the military and the police. I did not think there was any chance of the people rising. There was a sense of insecurity in Delhi because of the attitude of the Deputy Commissioner and some of his subordinates. I think the fact of the Satyagraha vow had something to do with keeping the people quiet. The efforts of the Satyagrahis kept the people quiet. The population of Delhi is between two and three lakhs. The Satyagrahis were supposed to attend the prayer meetings on the morning of the 30th. The Hindus attended the temples and the Mahomedans the mosques. I don't know how many centres there were. The next thing was the meeting in the evening. The Satyagrahis were not supposed to patrol the streets. I did not see any Satyagrahi present when I got to the Queen's Road. The first time I saw any Satyagrahis was at the meeting in the evening. I am not a Home Ruler. I am not a member of the league or conference or political association. Mr. Desai and Mr. Abdul Rahman are secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha of Delhi. I saw altogether about 27 or 28 wounded and 11 dead.

STILL A SATYAGRAHI.

Re-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said: When they were killed innocently they were called martyrs. I know that Mr. Barron resisted the application of martial law to Delhi. The policeman asked the head constable whether he had ordered anybody to fire. He said "No" and then I went away. That was all the enquiry made in my presence. It is an act of prudence to tell people not to use violence. I gave up my vow as a result of my resignation from the Satyagraha Society. I am still Satyagrahi. A man can be Satyagrahi without joining any society or sabha. The principles of Satyagraha are known to the people of India from time immorial. I look of Satyagraha as a spiritual weapon to redress grievances. It was for that reason that I joined.

MR. K. A. DESAI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. K. A. Desai who was examined as a witness on the 18th June, made the following statement:—

"I having made solemn affirmation state that my name is Kishnaram Desai, my father's name Ambalal, my age about 42, my religion Hindu, my caste Khastya, my calling, Manager of the Hanuman Mills, my residence Delhi."

Being examined-in-chief by Mr. Baptista witness deposed as follows:—

I was one of the secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha. I am still. The Sabha proposed a day of humiliation in Delhi for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. We were to fast, shops were to be closed, no violence was to be used. It was also preached that there was to be no damage to personal property. A few volunteers were appointed to go round the city and see that no violence was used. The response to this appeal was beyond our expectations. I went myself about the city to see that violence was not used. The citizens were behaving perfectly orderly. I went about in the morning from 7 till 11. There were people in the streets. They were not at all carrying lathis or things of that discription. We did not expect disturbance that day. We did what we did as a precaution. I went to the Railway station that day some time just after 11. About 11-10 or 11-20, I saw a few people standing near the entrance of the platform trying to get in and on the other side there were some soldiers beating them with canes and belts. The entrance was closed. The entrance to the platform has an iron barred gate. This continued for about 10 or 15 minutes. I tried to get by the other way to the station authorities and when I returned I found that they had got access to the platform. The people went to the station Superintendent's office to get the two boys whom they wanted released. The station superintendent did not release them, but instead beat them. I saw the beating myself. I made an effort afterwards to get them released.

When they were being driven out from the room the inspector of police came from the back-door of the station superintendent's office and whipped them and along with a dozen constable had him beaten with batons and driven out. I then approached him as well as the superintendent and the District Traffic Superintendent and wanted to know if any solution could be arrived at. They did not at all retaliate. They were pushed into the station yard. The station authorities were not in a mood to listen to me. They said "Let the Military and Chief Commissioner come." I offered to the Inspector to give bail for the release of the boys as the whole trouble would be over soon if these boys were released. That offer was not accepted. I remained in the station for about 1½ or 1¾ hours. During that time some armed police arrived. There were 3 or 4 officials also. I saw Mr. Currie. As soon as I saw the police I thought of returning and a little further on I saw the machine-gun coming from the Kashmir gate side. Upto the time of my leaving the crowd was 300 or 400 strong. No man had any lathi.

AT THE CLOCK TOWER.

I went by the Kashmir gate to the Home Rule League office later in the day, a police man of the C. I. D. came to me and said I was wanted by the Inspector at the station. I wanted to take some leaders with me before I went, as I thought it was no use going by myself. I started and came up to the Clock Tower and I saw 2 hackney carriages (ekkas) with 2 wounded people in each. They were one after the other. I stopped going further and sat on the verandah of one of the shops of the Chandni Chowk. I saw some people there and I directed them to go to the meeting at the Congress Pandal grounds. I attended the meeting, where Swami Shradhanand spoke and resolutions were passed. I saw wounded in the Civil Hospital a day later or so. There were 11 or 12 lying there. There were 2 boys among them. There were no Europeans in the Hospital wounded. The firing at the station could have been avoided, if the boys had been released. The next day I went about the city. There were crowds there but all was peaceful and orderly. The Sabha issued a bulletin of the occurrences of the 30th. Exhibit VI is that bulletin. I saw other wounded in their houses. I saw 7 or 8 whose addresses I could gather. There was one boy among them. His age was 6 or 7 or 8.

SPONTANEOUS CHARACTER OF THE MOVEMENT.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Vertuil, witness said:—

I joined the Satyagraha movement in March when Mr. Gandhi came to Delhi. I was appointed Secretary in the middle of April or so. At the time of disturbances I was a member of the executive committee. There were informal meetings of the executive committee before the 30th March. It was decided at one of these committees meetings that volunteers should go round. There were 75 or 80 of these volunteers. We always have bodies of volunteers on fair days and Mahorrums. I have read in the papers that there have been disturbances at Mahorrums in parts of India. I have no personal knowledge. I have been in Delhi 4 months. Before that I was in Bhiwani in the Hissar District in the Punjab. I was in Delhi as a manager of the Mills. I still am. The Mill employees 70 hands. The Mill has to close on Sunday according to the Factory Act. I never had any conversation with my employees with regard to the Satyagraha. I did not pursuade any member of Delhi to humiliate myself and fast. Other members may have. I do not know. I did not see any people going round to force or request shops to close. The whole thing was a spontaneous response to the mandate of Mahatma Gandhi in the papers about the end of March. I agreed to the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi that the 2nd Sunday after the passing of Rowlatt Act should be observed as humiliation day. At the meeting held the masses were not exhorted to close their shops and fast, but the message of Mahatma Gandhi was explained. The message said that shops were to be closed. Other speakers told the people that shops were to be closed as an agitation against the Rowlatt Act. Leaflets were printed and distributed explaining Mahatma Gandhi's message. At the meetings we exhorted the people to use no violence. We did not think that the rowdy element not imbued with the principles of Satyagraha would be rowdy on the 30th March.

Mr. Vertuil:—Why did you exhort the people to use no violence?

Witness:—Because it was by way of explaining that Satyagraha doctrine. It is a fact that three people went to the station to request the shop-keepers to close their shops. I do not know who these three people were. They went quite unofficially. I saw no unofficial people to close the shops. As far as I know with the exception of these 3 persons no one in Delhi that day requested the shopkeepers to close their shops. About 40 or 50 people were trying to get on to the platform at the station when I arrived. The soldiers were behind the gates on the platform side. The ticket entrance will hold 300 people. The people were hanging on to the gate asking to be allowed to get in. I didn't mark if the gate was locked. There were about half a dozen soldiers.

CANING OF THE CROWD.

When I arrived at the station there was no crowd outside on the Queen's Road. I did not see the soldiers on the platform on my return. These soldiers were passengers from the waiting room. When I returned there 40 or 50 people had gone to the room of the station superintendent. I remained on the platform. I remained about 25 feet away from the door of the room. I did not mark how many railway officials were in the room. I could only see from the glass doors that they were being beaten by whoever was inside. I saw a cane being whirled at the crowd, falling on the backs of the crowd. The crowd were coming out as a result of this assault with the cane. The inspector and the police came from the verandah side of the station. They pushed all the people that were there into the station yard. I stopped with the inspector to talk with him. Then I came along with him into the courtyard. I did not note if the platform gates were then closed. The crowd had increased to about 300 in the courtyard when I came out. They were requesting the release of the two boys. They requested the inspector of police as well as the other authorities. There was no occasion to tell the crowd not to use violence. There was no occasion to do so because they did not use any violence. When I left the courtyard the crowd had left it too, driven out by the police. They were driven into the Queen's Road. Beside this crowd that had been driven out from the courtyard by military and police there was nobody else. There was no other crowd at the time I left the Queen's Road to the right or left. I saw no crowd in the Queen's Gardens. At the time I left the gate of the Gardens opposite the station was open. I left between 1 and 2. The information which we printed in the manifesto we received from members of the crowd. I have no personal knowledge that missiles were thrown.

Re-examined by permission of the Court, witness said:—I did not see any portion of the parapet of the Queen's Garden broken down. I always pass by that way. I saw no repair work going on there. It is in the same state it was in before. The manifesto of the Sabha contains information received from both sides. No one told me that they had personally seen the throwing of stones.

Cross-examined by permission of the Court, witness stated:—I have seen sometimes repairs to Municipal property. I always pass along the way where the parapet stands. I was not informed after Mr. Jaffreys gave his evidence that this evidence as to the parapet had been given. I had no particular reason to look at the parapet. I drove in a one-horse carriage.

On the above being read over, the witness said no one of the members of the Sabha had any personal knowledge of the throwing of missiles. The manifesto was issued on the information received.

Mr. G. P. NIGAM'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. G. P. Nigam, the next Delhi witness, made the following statement:—I having made on solemn affirmation state that my name is Gobind Parshad Nigam, father's name Bisham Bair Nath, my age is 40, my religion Hindu, my caste Khysth, my calling trade, my residence Delhi.

Examined-in-chief by Mr. Baptista, witness said:—

I am a graduate of the Universities of Punjab and Calcutta, a B. A. of the Punjab and M.A. of Calcutta. I was in Delhi on 30th March last. It was observed as a day of humiliation. I have not taken the vow of Satyagraha, the vow proposed by Mr. Gandhi. I am not a member of the Home Rule League. I am not in any way connected with any political movement in Delhi or anywhere. I went to the railway station on the 30th. I did not go intentionally. I got there at 12.35 p.m. I did not go inside the station or the yard. I was on the station road. I do not know what it is called. It is in front of the station yard. When I reached there were about 200 to 300 people on one footpath only. There were none in the station yard. They had no lathis. When I reached there the people were walking about. I went and stood or rather I walked very slowly, as no one was allowed to stand. I saw a line of police constables with rifles. That line was across the whole road. No one was coming behind them and they were blocking the whole road, but the footpath was open. They were about 120 feet from the entrance to the gardens. The machine-gun came when I was there. I saw no firing. As soon as the armoured car arrived I walked homewards. I was walking slowly about for 15 or 20 minutes. I don't know what the object of the people was. I was there only for curiosity. I was coming from the Mori Gate. I saw the people and went there to see. I should have gone through the gardens. I was present at no place where firing took place. I know the garden parapet by the side of Queen's Road. I know that no portion of it was broken that day when I was there. I never went to that road again with the intention of watching the railings.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Vertuil, witness said:—I have been to the Railway station since, but I never cared to see whether the parapet had been broken. I know Mr. Desai, the Secretary of the Sabha. I did not know him then, I could not have recognised him if I had seen him then. I could not have identified the name and the man then. I don't remember having seen a man whom I now know to be Mr. Desai except one or two persons like Mahomed Islamullah Khan. I saw no one coming out of the station compound, except police officers who were coming and going and some Englishmen. When I returned through the gardens I saw persons in them. There was not a large crowd. People were coming from the Chandni Chowk and when I told them about the machine-gun at the station, some of whom I knew went back some of whom went on to the station. There were at most 40 in batches of 2 or 3. In Chandni Chowk itself there was no crowd. I saw no soldiers anywhere.

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Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 70

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Kasanji Dayalji Desai,
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

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$2 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished and coloured.
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Complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.
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Rs. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies
Price, Rs. 15 per Saree.
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 26th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Ex.		—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		—
,, ,, Imports		11,000
Mid. Americans Spot		20.92
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	22.95
	Oct.	32.83
	Jan.	32.55
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	32.95
	Oct.	32.44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 26th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June	
July	20 27
Aug.	19 87
Sept.	19.60
Oct.	19.41
Nov.	19 28
Dec.	
Jan.	19.08
Feb.	
Mar.	18.82
April	
May	18.58

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 26th.
New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June	20 38
July	20 13
Aug.	19.77
Sept.	19 54
Oct.	19.30
Nov.	19.28
Dec.	19.18
Jan.	19.07
Feb.	18 95
Mar.	18.85
April	18.71
May	18.63

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, June 26th
New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June	27.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 26th:

M.G.	Bengal Good	14.20
,,	,, Fully Good	14.70
,,	,, Fine	14.95
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	16.30
,,	,, ,, Fully Good	16.80
,,	,, Fine	17.05
,,	Broach Good	17.30
,,	,, Fully Good	17.55
,,	,, Fine	17.80

Liverpool, June 27th:

M.G.	Bengal Good	14.70
,,	,, Fully Good	14.20
,,	,, Fine	14.45
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	16.80
,,	,, ,, Fully Good	17.30
,,	,, Fine	17.55
,,	Broach Good	17.80
,,	,, Fully Good	18.05
,,	,, Fine	18.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—
,, Exports to Great Britain	—
,, to Continent	—
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality) Nominal	23½
Demand Bills	4.83.75
Silver Commercial Bars	110½

New York, June 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	21,000
,, to Continent	—
Future at New York July	33.05
,, ,, Oct.	33 70
,, ,, Jan.	33.37
Spot Cotton at New York	33 95
,, ,, Orleans	32.50
Futures at New Orleans July	34.12
,, Oct.	33.39
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23
Demand Bills	4.58.50
Silver Commercial Bars	108½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 27th:

	Bales:
Total Actual Export	2 000
,, Forwarded	66,000
,, Imports	83,000
,, Stock	534 000
Actual Weekly Sales	18,000

Tone of manchester cloth market:—Considerable cloth demand Healthy Turn over tone of yarins:—Stiff—Inactive Water Turst 3/2 Printers cloth 7/6.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 26th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	27 850,000 Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits	20,000,000 No Change.	
Other do.	137,700 000 Inc.	6 500,000
Govt. Securities	53,200,000 Inc.	13 600.000
Other do.	80 800,000 Inc.	400 000
Notes and Gold	28,500,000 Dec.	500 000

The BANK RESERVE is 18% of the Liabilities.

HYDROCELE
No More Risk of Operation.
Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele. Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.
Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 30.
Mr. V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—
I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.
A genuine cure for Impotency whatever be the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 8.
G. BROTHERS (B).
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SAFETY RAZOR.
SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use at one-third the "Gillet" price. Uses the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5/- (five) only (Postage extra direct from the importers.
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
325, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 26th.

Bankers 3 %	6½
Gold Silver Spot	—
Silver market closed 1st July.	53 3/4
,, 3 months loans	53 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st.	3 1/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 0/0
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/0
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	85
Government Securities 5 %	56½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	29 80

SHARES

Chartered Bank	£ 76½
Hongkong Bank	£ 166

WAR LOANS.

London, June 25 h

5½ % 1925—1928	£ 87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 95½
5 % New	£93 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Barletta Russ.—64½ lbs. Paid	60

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferospore ursal Bold June-July Buyers	675
Rapeseed, Yellow General, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July Sellers	830
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	860
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-Aug. Paid	980
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug: Value	885
Linseed Calcutta June July Value	960
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound deliverd per ton) June-July Value	570
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	910

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£89
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89½
Copper Braziers	£115½
Yellow Metals	11½
Hard Spelter	36½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 D. & F Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Buyers	41
Tone:—Very firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Value	1/9½
Tone:—Irregular.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 1.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 600 for Fully Good Broach July-August, the firmness being due to a rise in New York on Thursday. After fluctuating between Rs. 603 and Rs. 604½ the price improved to Rs. 609, and remained steady for some time at and about this rate. At 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 606½, but on a rumour of a decline in New York on Friday the bazaar closed easier at Rs. 602. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 600, declined to Rs. 597½, and after further fluctuations closed as under

The ready market was firmer with a moderate demand at higher prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach		July-Aug.	595
,, ,, Bengal		July	432
Fine M.G. Oomras		Tone	516
Good ,, Southerns		July-Aug.	543

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc: for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th June 1919.

Cotton	2,405 Bales:
Wheat	9,024 Cwts:
Linseed	3,663 ,,
Rape etc	4,820 ,,
Gingellyseed	351 ,,
Poppyseed	2,028 ,,
Groundnuts	1,527 ,,
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	3,073 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	29.606 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,919 ,,
Jewar	Nil ,,
Maize	234 ,,
Barley	Nil ,,

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 1ST JULY 1919.

			Rs.
Gully Good M.G. Broach		July-Aug.	601
Fully Good M.G Bengal		July	446
Fine M.G. Oomras		July	519
Good M.G Southerns		July-August	555

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 1st.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	235
American Dollars	261
Hongkong ,,	208
Shanghai	311
Japan	126
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	482	470	457	442	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	477	465	4 2	437	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	545	580	512	..	,,
Central Provinces	565	550	535	..	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	570	560	545
SawginnedDharwar	...	608	671	591	,,
M.G. Broach	615	608	601	591	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 1st, 6.p.m

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	74 0 0	—
,, ,, Cawnpore 10-30	73 0 0	—
,, Karachi Bengal	74 0 0	—
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	17 4 0	—
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 4 0	—
,, Yellow Cawnpore	17 12 0	—
Linseed Brown Bold	22 8 0	23 8 0
,, Thin	22 0 0	23 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	113 8 0	—
,, Gajar 75-25	110 0 0	—
,, Gajar 50-50	106 0 0	—
,, Black	94 0 0	—
Poppyseed White	22 0 0	23 0 0
Groundnuts	110 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 0 0	—
Barley	44 0 0	—
Castorseed	84 0 0	—

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 1st.

	Rate Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currambhai No. 12½	1 1 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS.

Bombay, July 1.

Without any important fluctuations, the market has been quiet with fair demand from both local as well as mofussil Mills. The quotations for the important chemicals are as under:—

Sodium Sulphide English, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide English, Rs. 13 per cowt.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 25 per cwt.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5-4-0 per cwt.
Turkey Red Oil, Rs. 32 per cwt.
Cause Soda 98 per cent., Rs. 32 per cwt.
Sago, Rs. 19 per cwt.
Farina, Rs. 23 per cwt.
Brown Sugar of Lead, Rs. 110 per cwt.
Bleaching Powder Eng., Rs. 27 per cwt.
Soda Ash English, Rs. 131 per ton.

Among important mill stores also, the quotations have practically remained without material changes; the rates of several merchants varying, owing to their readiness to dispose off their goods. Healds are still between Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-9-0 per 800 eyes. Pickers are quoted at Rs. 65/70 per Gross. Roller Cloths are quoted at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per yard, according to the grade. The tone of the market is now very likely to become somewhat steady with sure footing for merchants, since up till now, the merchants had no positive idea of the Peace terms. Home merchants have now offered several articles.

£.

Bombay, July 1.

BULLION.
Bar Gold, Rs. 30-5.

EXCHANGE.
T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 241.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/60/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 124.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 311.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. PortTrust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.
The market was closed as it was first day of the July settlement.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 1st.

		Total up-to-date Rs.
War Bonds	Rs.	
Cash Certificates	,, 4,657-12	,, 1,27,658-0
Total	,, 4,657-12	,, 1,27,658-0

FOOD CONTROL IN BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grain mentioned below, for the week beginning 25th June 1919.

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs Ex Godown	Ex Dock CIF terms	Retail per pialee.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice			
Cargo (16 parts.)	11 2 0	10 10 0	0 6 3
Big Mill Special	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 6 6
Nakranji	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 6 6
Larun	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 6 6
Small Mill	12 2 0	11 10 0	0 6 9
S. Q.	12 6 0	11 14 0	0 6 9
Europe No. 2	12 15 0	12 7 0	0 7 0
Europe No. 1.	13 5 0	12 12 0	0 7 3
Chanduba (Old Crop)	12 0 0	11 8 0	0 6 9
Mill Sughaudi	13 13 0	13 5 0	0 7 6
Long Boiled	15 0 0	14 8 0	0 8 0
Milched Boiled	14 8 0	14 0 0	0 7 9
Mandla	16 0 0	15 8 0	0 8 6
Broken Rice.			
A 1	12 0 0	11 8 0	
A 2	10 12 0	10 4 0	
A 3	9 2 0	8 10 6	
B 1	11 2 0	10 10 0	
B 2	10 0 0	9 8 0	
B 3	8 10 0	8 2 0	
C 3	8 2 0	7 10 0	
Bengal Rice.			
Gross Table No. 1	20 9 0	....	0 11 0
Nagra No. 1.	20 3 0	....	0 10 9
Ballon No. 1.	20 10 0	....	0 11 0
Kazla	18 7 0	....	0 9 9
Raree No. 1	19 15 0	....	0 10 6
Raree uncleaned	19 2 0	....	0 10 3
Boiled Patna	18 13 0	....	0 10 0
Pegu white	17 9 0	....	0 9 6

N. B.—No change in Bombay City rice prices is probable for about one month more.

WHEAT.

		Rs p. p.
Australian Wheat	64 14 0	0 7 0
Choice White Karachi	74 0 0	0 8 9
Choice Glossy Sarbhati	76 8 0	0 9 0
GRAM.		
Punjab (Mixed)	61 0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 6¾ cwt 0 7 0
JUWARI.		
Central India	72 0 0	0 8 6
AJRI		
1st Grade	84 0 0	0 10 0
2nd Grade	82 0 0	0 9 6
3rd Grade	80 0 0	0 9 6

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

*If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in the list.

Nearly half the Capital already subscribed.
THE
Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Limited,
AJMER.
Registered under Sanction of the Governor-General of India.
CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
With power to increase.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable by small instalments of Rs. 2-8 on application; Rs. 2-8 on allotment; Rs. 2-8 on first call and Rs. 2-8 on second call at interval of not less than one month.
Object: Development of the Mining Industries of Ajmer-Merwara Districts.
EVERY PROSPECTS OF VERY LARGE DIVIDENDS.
Managed by the experienced Managing Agent under supervision of the Board of Directors.
Apply for prospectus and application forms to:
MR. SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,
MANAGING AGENT, AJMER.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
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EX-VICE-CONSUL'S FRAUDS.

MARRIAGE AFTER BORROWING £ 1,000.

A remarkable story of fraud, says the "Daily Mail", was told on June 4th, to Mr. Garrett, the Bow-street magistrate, when William Montague Williams, formerly assistant British Vice-Consul at Trondhjem, Norway, was charged on a warrant with obtaining two sums of £20 and £5 by fraud from Mr. Herbert Arthur Thompson, secretary of the Ship Licensing Committee of the Ministry of Shipping.

Mr. Thompson stated that in August last he met Williams at Trondhjem in his official capacity as assistant to the Vice-Consul there. The witness was there on Government business. It was known that Williams was going to marry one of the Legation staff at Copenhagen and he told the witness that he was going to Christiania to obtain leave to go home to get married.

Williams mentioned that his uncle allowed him £3,000 a year, but that as he was not yet 25 he could not command the money easily. The witness's colleague, a military man, knew that Williams had been in the Guards and they "fell in" together. After about three days they all came to Britain, parting at Aberdeen.

On August 29 Williams called at the Ministry of Shipping and inquired for Major Pinkney, who was then away on leave. He said that he had called to see the Major to borrow £50 from him, and went on to explain that he had applied at the Foriegn Office to draw the pay due to him at Trondhjem, but the chief clerk had refused to let him have it.

DINNER INVITATION.

The reason he wanted the £50, he said, wis that he had a bill of £40 to meet at the Hyde Park Hotel, and could not obtain money from his uncle then, as he was away ill, and his solicitors would not disclose his, whereabouts. The witness lent him £20, which he promised to return in a few days' time.

At William's invitation the witness dined that night with him and his wife at the Hyde Park Hotel, where they had a suite of rooms. After that Williams called almost daily at the Ministry of Shipping. On September 6 he told the witness that he had just seen Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil at the Foreign Office to get permission for his wife to accompany him to Trondhjem, but the Foreign Office refused to emigrate her, and he thereupon resigned his position and applied for a berth in the Home Civil Service.

"SECRETARY TO LORD HARDINGE."

The result of the interview, he added, was that he was to be appointed private secretary to Lord Hardinge at £800 a year.

On that occasion, the witness said, he let him have £5, and Major Pinkney lent him £2, which he promised to return next day after seeing his uncle. The witness did not see him again until October 15, when he met him by chance as he was getting out of the train at Earl's Court Station. Williams then asked him if he had received his money all right, and explained that he had instructed his bankers to pay £25 into his account.

His attitude, continued the witness, was so plansible that he believed him, but text day he found that this statement was untrue. He applied for the warrant in February last after he had been informed that the British Minister at Christiania, Sir Mansfield Finlay had received so many complaints about Williams.

WILLIAMS'S CAREER.

Detective Winter stated that when be explained the charge to Williams at Fleetwood (Lancs.) Police Station he replied that he received only £5 a quarter from his uncle while he was at school, but had received nothing from him since he joined the Army. With regard to his allged appointment as private secretary to Lord Harding, he said, "It is a dream."

He afterwards made a long statement, in which he said that on leaving school in July 1915 he joined an Officers' Training Corps, and was discharged through ill-health in July 1916. In the same month he was appointed Assistant Vice-Consul at Trondhjem at a salary of £300, afterwards increased to £400. He borrowed about £1,000 from the Vice-Consul, and came to England, and was married on August 21 last to Miss Ranken, of Strood, Rochester.

His wife left him in December, and since then he had been to various parts of the country borrowing small sums and staying at several hotels without paying the bills. At Plymouth he obtained £25. and £25 worth of clothes on a worthless cheque by representing himself to be Sir Montague Williams.

Since leaving Trondhjem Williams had been touring the country getting money by fraud. He had left his wife without means.

Williams was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division.

"COOLIE" WOMEN AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly publish this in your valuable columns.

It is very hard to see the treatment meted out to the "coolie" women at the "gates" of the Alexandra Docks. Whenever the young coolie women go in or come out, the policemen on duty, instead of seeing that they do not carry any material from the Docks, are found to harass them. These coolie women cannot probably bring their grievances to the Dock authorities, as they have, no spokesman in them. I hope and trust that the authorities concerned will remedy the prevailing state of things. They are most probably aware of this state of affairs at the gates.—Yours, etc.,

T. S. GOPAL

Empire Building, Fort.
Bombay, June 25.

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Good News from America!
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suffer from various Diseases, and die premature deaths.
Many a person wastes his health in acquiring wealth, and then would give all his Wealth to regain his health, when too late.
THIS IS NOTHING SHORT OF SUICIDE !
BUT THERE IS HOPE !!
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"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

In sooth, we are all passing through long long night at present, when the hidden foes of mankind are lurking about, ready to stab us in the dark while we have all fallen asleep, as it were, in a false sense of security.

"Watchman, what of the night?" ask the more vigilant among us, and the watchman replies, "I see a feeling of uneasiness coming over many of you some are shivering with fits of ague, I hear the groans of aching limbs and high fever, and I find the subtler sounds of a cough drowned in the spasmodic efforts of a sneeze. I gather from all these that Influenza, Malaria, and the other Fevers are abroad. Take timely heed and keep at hand a bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the National Remedy of India for Influenza Malaria and all other Fevers. Remember the dangers of delay, for in the last epidemic of Influenza the rush for Squibb's was so great that many of you could not get a bottle at whatever cost."

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 30th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.622	Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8	"
Dew Point	76.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.908	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1	"
Minimum do.	77.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	332	Miles
Fall of Rain	7.13	Inch
Total fall during month	23.35	"
Do. do. year	23.46	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st.	2.37	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Sill.	
	Jul'e	h	m		ft	in	Jul'e	h	m		ft.	in.
Tues.	1	m	1	22	27	4	1	m	7	17	15	9
			1	57a	39	4			8	15a	17	4
Wed.	2	m	2	9	26	9	2	m	7	57	16	10
			2	35a	28	5			8	57a	17	7
Thur.	3	m	2	56	26	1	3	m	8	37	18	1
			3	12a	27	3			9	40	18	0
Fri.	4	m	3	45	25	4	4	m	9	18	19	3
			3	48a	26	6			10	25a	18	4
Sat.	5	m	4	40	24	8	5	m	10	2	20	4
			4	28a	25	7			11	14a	18	7
Sun.	6	m	5	44	24	3	6	m	11	0	21	2
			5	9a	24	11						
Mon.	7th July	m	7	0	24	2	7th July	m	0	10	18	8
			6	3a	24	5			0	25a	21	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 1	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 2	(Wednesday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 3	(Thursday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 4	(Friday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 5	(Saturday)	"	6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 6	(Sunday)	"	6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
" 7	(Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 7m.	Sunset	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-8m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33-0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Delhi and Rawalpindi. Humidity is below normal in the submontane districts. Day temperature is above normal throughout, the excess ranging up to 19 deg. at Ambala; night temperature is also above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity has risen generally, but is still locally below normal. Day temperature continues largely above normal, the excess ranging from 14 deg. to 18 deg.; Agra recorded a maximum of 114 deg. F. Night temperature has decreased, but is still in slight excess in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains below normal in east Rajputana, but is above at Bikaner. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess except in Sind; it rose to 122.1 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday; night temperature continues above the average in east Rajputana, but has fallen elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 4.50in. of rain and Indore 1.93in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot. Day temperature is above normal in the north of Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is also in excess at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Jubbulpore reports 0.58in., Saugor 0.64in., Khandwa 0.18in., Akola 0.59in., Amraoti 0.56in., Nagpur 0.81in. and Raipur 2.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is moderately below normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and in the north Konkan it has been heavy; Bombay has had 9.10in., Ratnagiri 4.24in., Mormugao 2.75in. and Karwar 2.03in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess at Bombay. Temperature is in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ahmednagar reports 0.61in., Poona 0.78in., Sholapur 0.23in., Belgaum 0.60in., Aurangabad 0.16in., Nizamabad 1.00in. and Hyderabad 1.76in. The sky is heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature has decreased and is below normal at most stations; night temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been very active in the Konkan and south Gujarat and has given heavy rain from Ratnagiri to Surat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and local in south Gujarat, Central India West and on the Madras coast. Day temperature continues very high to the north of latitude 24 deg. N. and rose to 122 deg. F. at Jacobabad and 115 deg. F. at Ambala yesterday. Conditions in northern India are favourable this morning for an extension of the Bay monsoon up the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces and extend in Gujarat and into the United Provinces, but will probably decrease in the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th June, 1919:—

A storm is forming at the head of the Bay. This has cut off the Bay monsoon from India proper and has caused the rainfall from the Arabian Sea current to be chiefly confined to the north of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, the North Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Moulmein, Rangoon, Diamond Island three inches; Tavoy four; Monywa, Myitkyina, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Darjiling one; Belasore one and a half; Seoni, Pachmarhi one; Hanamkonda three-quarters; Mercara one.

Temperature is between 6 deg. and 13 deg. above the average at nearly all the stations in Rajputana, the north-west Frontier Province, the Punjab and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, 1919.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire		85.0				
Do.	91.4	83.6				
Jask	95.3		90			—0.07
Muskat	98.4	84.3				
Do.	90.1	85 2				
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.6	—	52	0		—0.64
Rawalpindi	112.4	89.1	37	0.27	0.38	—0.69
Lahore	113.7	87.4	35		0.	—1.76
Hissar	114.4	89.4	35		0.12	—1.64
Ambala	115.3	91.8	56		0.61	—3.84
Delhi	112.0	93.6	30		0	—3.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	114.4	94.5	38		0.74	—1.67
Mainpuri	111.6	91.4	49		0.19	—2.48
Jhansi	111.4	90.8	45		1.31	—3.17
Cawnpore	111.0	90.5	49		0.29	—2.71
Allahabad	109.4	91.4	51		1.37	—3.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	122.1	85.8	67		0	—0.20
Karachi	88.0	82.9	80		0	—0.97
Ajmer	102.2	86.3	51		0.24	—4.01
Jaipur	109.5	88.4	44		1.05	—2.70
Kotah	108.6	88.6	54		1.70	—0.12
Mount Abu	83.2	67.4	85		1.58	—3.85
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	81.7	74		0.20	—1.64
Dwarka	87.9	82.7	80		0.04	—2.44
Veraval	85.6	82.8	83		0.61	—3.66
Rajkot	94.6	79.6	82	1.40	1.76	—2.61
Bhavnagar Para	98	79.8	78		2.52	—2.04
Surat	90.6	81.1	79		3.22	—5.39
Ahmedabad	99.8	81.9	83		2.77	—1.83
Deesa	103.3	81 5	70		1.61	—0.44
Neemuch	97.3	78.6	75		1.54	—2.47
Indore	88.1	72.1	89	0.62	10.79	+5.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	78.9	74	0.16	5.93	—1.57
Saugor	94	78.0	71		2.58	—4.06
Hoshangabad	85.9					
Khandwa	88.1	77.2	91	0.24	7.90	+2.72
Akola	88.9	76.5	85	1.16	9.64	+4.37
Amraoti	82.0	74.3	93	0.19	6.88	+0.33
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THE DERBY.

GIGANTIC CROWDS AT EPSOM.

The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian at Epsom sent the following account of the great event on June 4th:—

Fortune did not favour the 135th annual anniversary of the Derby Stakes with fine weather. The Downs were shrouded in mist and rain, and a rank outsider—a 33 to 1 chance—romped home with the Blue Riband for the year. The one relieving event was a win for the King with Viceroy in the Stewards' Handicap. For the rest, it must be admitted, bad luck or good, fine or rain, it was the greatest meeting that Epsom has ever seen in three and a half generations.

It will be no exaggeration to say that to-day more people have seen the Derby Stakes run for the first time in their lives than ever before. Hence the pity of it. The course was clothed in intermittent Scotch mist. I am not going to talk of motor-cars. I did not believe that there were so many motor vehicles in the world. Leavng alone the magnificent machines belonging to the rich and the profiteers, every kind of omnibus, converted lorry, and charabanc had helped the quarter of a million souls who were on the Downs this afternoon. There were lorries full of soldiers, charabancs from every known pleasure resort on the south coast. The majority had come to see The Panther win for them, and all they saw was the favourite lose, while the weather ruined thousands of pounds' worth of new summer clothes.

But the Derby crowd was not depressed. Nothing can depress such a crowd. Is it possible to damp the enthusiasm of such people who, determined to see the great race, arrived in the early morning and solidity sat on the sadly deficient eyrie of the grand stand through wet and pressure of appalling numbers for nearly six hours? Such enthusiasm is unquenchable. To-day there was more khaki than yesterday even, and there were more colonials and Americans than have ever been collected on the Downs before. Yesterday the paddock was but thinly patronised. To-day it teemed with people, and between the races the course was a river of good-natured and, for the most part, well-dressed humanity. Rain apparently had no terrors for the owners of silk hat or feathered toque. The money that was used to bring this crowd together, to clothe them, and to allow them to wager must have been almost an "indemnity" in itself. The wealth that is circulating is appalling.

The changes of personnel in the paddock were remarkable. It is five years since we collected there. A sprinkling of the faces were familiar, but showing markedly the effect of the half-decade that has been cut of Epsom's life. But the striking feature was in the new faces. That half-decade has conjured up a new and almost different generation to patronise the paddock.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

Just before the first race the Royal Standard broke above the Royal box, and the quarter million of his subjects knew that the King had arrived. The Queen, Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert made up the Royal party. On Derby day there is no real but the Derby. At least that is the usual rule, but one cannot dismiss the King's win, which was certainly the most popularly received win of the day. The enthusiasm was prolonged and obviously sincere, and contrasted with the awed silence which marked The Panther's failure.

But it is upon the Derby Stakes that I must concentrate. The paddock was immensely popular in the long interval before the Derby parade, and the candidates were closely criticised. Personally I thought The Panther would win, until the colt went down to the post. He seemed to me to have been turned out as perfectly as a horse could be, but this might almost be said of each of the runners, and this is the principle of English trainers. They know their work so well that there is little, so far as appearance goes, to choose between their charges. Paper Money was perhaps a little lighter than I had expected, but who am I that I should pit my opinion against Cannon's mature judgment?

THE PANTHER'S FAILURE.

In spite of rain, in spite of mist, the thirteen horses stripped to the parade as bright and good to the eye as ever stripped a Derby field. Of the inner history of the race, which only the trainers know, one can only conjecture, but I should not be surprised if the hard ground beat the favourite—not the actual going on the Downs but the lack of sufficient work on the training ground due to this cause. It was, however, temper at the starting-gate that was the immediate cause of The Panther's partisans losing their money. Now, I am unable to give you a good description of the race, because all the first mile was so obscured by the unfortunate mist that it was almost impossible to make out the colours. But this is certain: The Panther did not like the gate, got off badly, and was shut in round Tattenham Corner. As far as I could see, the winner, Grand Parade, had the race all the way, and shook off any challenge that Buchan, who ran second, may have made earlier in the race. Paper Money made a good third.

There is little more to be said. The Peace Derby was tame to all except the exultant bookmakers and the new peer who owns the winner—that is, from the racing point of view. As to the rest, no one can have witnessed that wonderful gathering to-day, that intermingling of all classes, all sorts and conditions of the Great British Empire, with the huge leaven of soldiery, and not been impressed with the tremendous hold which this national sport has upon the British race. It will not be the picture of the misty course, or the booths and merry-go-rounds, or the vagabonds and their patter that the thousands of colonials will carry away with them to-day. It will be the picture of a gallant horse galloping, outstaying his rivals in a gallant struggle, and they will say contentedly, though they have lost their money, "Grand Parade's Derby was worth the cost."

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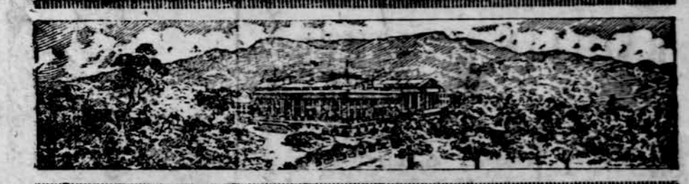

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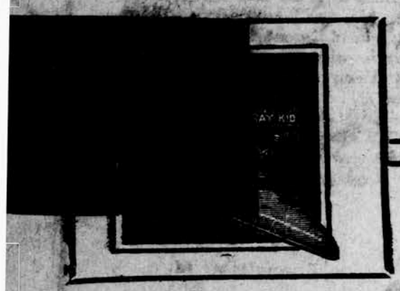

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Syud Abdul Barlvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.